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From the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.

### PRIZE ESSAY.

#### ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF MANURES.

By Willis Gaylord, of Otisco, N. Y.

(CONTINUED.)

Guano is another manure of animal origin, which has lately been brought to notice. It is excrement of sea-birds; and the immense masses of it existing on the rocky isles of the Pacific, in the vicinity of Ariaca in Peru, are the accumulations of centuries. That, in this state, it differs from the newer excrements, can scarcely be questioned, as the action of the atmosphere must have produced many chemical changes during the lapse of years. Analysis shows it to consist chiefly of insoluble and soluble salts, chiefly phosphate of lime and organic matter, or salts 32 parts, and organic matter 68. A large portion of the organic matter is uric acid and ammonia; and regarded as a manure, it may be considered as a urate of ammonia. It appears as a fine brownish powder, with a strong marine or fishy smell, and gives off ammoniacal fumes when heated. Several ship loads of this manure have been carried to England; and the experiments show, what indeed the analysis would prove, that it is to be classed among the most efficient of manures. It has succeeded well, whether applied to grain, grasses, or to roots. There is no necessity of enlarging on this manure here, as it is not probable that it will ever be introduced to any extent into the United States, while we have so many easily accessible sources of fertility that have as yet hardly been touched, among us. It may be mentioned in this place, that the dung of domestic fowls is one of the most valuable of farm manures, far exceeding in power even that of the hog or horse; and though not equal to guano in ammonia, probably from there not being as much animal food used in its production, still deserving more attention in this respect than it has received.

All animal products, capable of putrefaction or decomposition, can be converted into manures; fish, flesh, gristle, sinews, skin, horns, hair, wool, and indeed all animal solids or fluids are of this character. The man who allows his dead animals to putrefy and waste away aboveground, is guilty of great improvidence; and converts what might be made a valuable manure into a decided nuisance. A dead horse, covered with earth or vegetable mold, mixed with a little lime or gypsum, will when decayed and converted into manure and spread on the soil, add to the value of the wheat or corn grown, not enough perhaps to buy a valuable new one, but not unfrequently more than the worth of the original animal. A more disgusting sight can scarcely be imagined, than to see the fences and trees around a farmer's yard dressed out with dead lambs or other defunct animals in the spring season. All such, should be buried at once, and thus made available in other forms.

Of the substances named above, fish is the one most commonly used as a manure. In the vicinity of the sea, large quantities of fish are annually used in enriching the soil. This is particularly the case on Long Island and in Rhode Island. They are sometimes spread broadcast on the earth and plowed in; at other times deposited in the hills of corn; sometimes spread over the meadows after the crop is mowed, and allowed to putrefy in the open air. The stench, where the putrefaction goes on in the open air, is intolerable; and can only be endured by those

whose olfactories have been accustomed to the nuisance. This is a most wasteful practice, and should long ago have been abandoned. Treated in this way, but a small part of the actual value of the fish is realized; and it is not to be wondered at, that where the methods of using this manure are so different, widely different ideas of its value should be entertained. Fish should never be used fresh, or thrown at once upon the soil. The true way of preparing them as manure, is to make them into compost, by placing them in layers with muck, rock weed, peat, or even common loam, to putrefy. Where the soil is heavy or inclining to clay, where the compost is to be used, common shore sand, containing as it does large quantities of particles of carbonate of lime, will be found useful as a composting ingredient with the gas. When the fish are decayed or putrefied, the mass should be dug over, the parts thoroughly mixed, and if much ammonia or offensive gas is liberated, a covering of earth should be given, and the mass be allowed further to ferment before using. In this way, fish never fail of being a valuable manure. Rock weed, eel grass, or in short any of those vegetable or animal matters that abound on the sea shore, may be advantageously used in the preparation of these composts.

There are many manufactories, particularly those of skins, furs and wool, where large quantities of manures of the most powerful kind are annually suffered to go to waste, though to a much less extent than formerly. The refuse of such establishments, now frequently considered, and justly as now treated, a nuisance, may, by simple application to the soil, or still better by being made into compost, be used as the best of fertilizers. One of the best farmers and most successful breeders of our country was driven into the business of agriculture, in self defence as it were. He was an extensive manufacturer, and the difficulty of disposing of the refuse and waste of the establishment, compelled him to purchase a farm in the vicinity of the city, in enriching which, these matters have been most successfully employed. Those farmers who formerly could not be induced to receive such refuse materials as a gift, would now, after the proof they have seen of their value, be happy to purchase them at a liberal price. The furrier, the tanner, the morocco manufactory, comb maker, &c. &c. are all dealing in materials of the utmost value, when applied to the soil as manure; and the farmer little understands his true interests, living in the vicinity of any of these, if he does not avail himself of these refuse matters to the utmost extent permitted.

Perhaps there is no substance more rich in matters valuable as manures, than the washings and refuse of woolen factories. Chaptal was one of the first to call attention to this matter, and the instances he gave of their fertilizing power were of the most convincing kind. It is but very lately, however, that any attempts have been made in this country to render the refuse of our factories available. All remember, when around every factory and every clothier's shop in the country, piles of refuse wool, clippings, pickings of cards, and sweepings, accumulated in masses, never thought of as of value, but considered as matter of which the owners would most happily be quit. The method of disposing of them, when they could no longer be tolerated, was to throw them into the river; to apply them to the garden or farm was not once thought of. Not long since, in one of our villages, I noticed a garden, the vegetables of which had a luxuriance forming a striking contrast to others near them, and the cause of the difference was asked. "It is all owing to the refuse of that clothier's and carder's shop," was the reply. "I saw in the Cultivator a notice of the value of such manures, and the owner of the shops gladly availed himself of my offer to remove it at my own expense. I gave my garden a good dressing, and as this is the second year, you may

judge of the value of the material as a manure. It is probably the last I shall obtain, however," he added, "as the mill owners, after seeing its effect on my garden, are now as anxious to save this refuse matter as they were before to get rid of it." The oily or sweaty matter on unwashed wool, is a soapy substance having a base of potash, with an excess of oily matter, with slight traces of the carbonate and muriate of potash, all valuable as manures; and as all are easily soluble in water, such water should never be lost. A wool merchant at Montpelier, had his washing house in the midst of a field, the greater part of which he had, by the use of this wash, with which he watered his plants, transformed into a fine garden. The experiments made by Judge Buel and by Mr. Bement, with hog's bristles and horn shavings, were conclusive as to the value of these substances for manures. In short, as all substances of this nature are nearly pure geletine, with a slight addition of the phosphates of lime, it is evident their decay must furnish an abundant supply of ammonia to plants, and therefore render them valuable as a manure.

There is but one other manure of animal origin to which it will be necessary to allude in this place, and this is urine, or as it is commonly called, liquid manure. Analysis proves that this is a substance peculiarly rich in materials required by plants, and experience enforces the results of analysis; yet not one farmer in a thousand makes an effort to convert this mine of riches to any account, but the whole is most generally lost to him. Dr. Dana gives the following as the constituents of cattle urine, which may stand as the type of all others, though human urine and that of the horse differ from this in the character and quantity of some of the salts contained in them:

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Water,                              | 65. |
| Urea,                               | 5.  |
| Bone dust,                          | 5.  |
| Sal ammoniac and muriate of potass, | 15. |
| Sulphate of potash,                 | 6.  |
| Carbonate of potash and ammonia,    | 4.  |

100.

Compared with cattle dung, it will be seen that while that gives only 2 lbs. of carbonate of ammonia to 100 lbs. of dung, the urine gives 5 lbs. of ammonia in its urea, and nearly three times that amount in the other ammoniacal salts. One-third of urine is composed of salts, whose action on vegetation is of the most energetic and favorable kind; and there are thousands who call themselves pretty good farmers, who use all reasonable precaution to preserve the solid parts of their animal manures, that have never made an effort to save that which is of far the greatest value, the liquid part. But it must not be forgotten that soils must contain decayed organic matter or humus for these salts to act upon, otherwise liquid manure or pure urine can do no good. Where the wash of the barn yard and stables is saved, the loss of a large part of the urine is prevented; but when, as is too often the case, this is wholly lost, not only in the urine thrown away, but a large part of the soluble humus of the manure accompanies it. It is an excellent plan, therefore, to have some reservoir for the reception of such liquid matters as would otherwise be lost. If this cannot be done, cover the bottom of your yards with muck, or even common loam, as this will absorb and retain much of the urine and liquid matters of the dung. Experience has demonstrated that a load of loam, saturated with urine, has a more powerful effect on vegetation, than the same quantity of best rotted stable manure. Human urine is richer in salts useful to vegetation than any other, containing, according to Dr. Thompson, in 1000 parts, 42½ lbs. of salts. The slightest attention on the part of the farmer, might prevent the loss of this; and many a load of swamp



muck, or loam mixed with gypsum, might, when saturated with urine, be added to his available manures. Liquid manures, or rather urine, differs much in the salts it contains, according as the food is rich or otherwise. "White turneps give a weaker urine than the Swedish, and green grass is worse than either," according to Dr. Dana. Turner and Liebig found that the urine of fattening animals is richer in salts than that of store animals. Indeed, the law so well known with regard to solids, that the richer the food the more valuable the dung, it is probable holds good in regard to the urine also.

Soot is a valuable manure, peculiarly rich in humus as well as salts, and in its composition more nearly allied to the solid substance, animals, than any thing else. It contains of humus or geine 30.70, of nitrogen 20., and of salts of lime 25.31 parts in 100. It also abounds in salts of soda, potash and ammonia. According to the analysis of Dr. Dana, 100 lbs. of soot contains as many of the valuable salts as a ton of cow dung, and its nitrogen, compared with that manure, is as 40 to 1. The ordinary farmer makes but little use of soot, as it is not to be had in the country in any considerable quantities; but those in the vicinity of cities may avail themselves of this manure with much profit. For the gardener or the floriculturist, soot is an excellent manure; but care must be taken not to use it too freely, as we have known tender garden plants at once destroyed by too liberal applications of it, particularly in a dry state. Mixed with water, in the proportion of six quarts of soot to one hogshhead of water, it has been found a most efficacious liquid for watering plants, particularly those grown in green houses.

Ashes, leached or otherwise, are of great value as a fertilizer, especially when used on soils that are sandy or light. Unleached, the potash contained goes to form silicate of potash, and gives the supply of silex necessary for the stems of the grasses or corn; and leached, although the potash is the greater part of it separated, the remaining phosphates of lime and magnesia go far to restoring to the fields on which such ashes are strewn, the necessary matters of which previous cropping has deprived them. 100 parts of the ashes of the wheat grain contain 32 parts of soluble, and 44 parts of insoluble phosphates, in all 76 parts. The value of ashes abounding in the required phosphates, when used on grain lands, may be seen at once, as well as the folly of those farmers who waste or sell the ashes produced in their dwellings.

There is no substance, containing no animal or vegetable matter, which exercises a more powerful or beneficial effect than lime, in some one or all of its forms of carbonate, phosphate and sulphate. In the common form in which it is found, that of a carbonate, it acts in two ways, mechanically and chemically. Being less porous than sand, and more so than clay, its mixture improves soils in which either of these prevail; while as an alkaline earth, it acts chemically on such animal or vegetable matters as may exist in the soil. Lime develops its chemical action most fully when in its caustic state, or when by burning, the carbonic acid has been expelled, and the lime rendered what is termed quicklime. In this state, it dissolves such organic matter as may exist in soils, and prepares it for the use of plants. Humus frequently exists in the soil in a solid and insoluble state; lime applied to this, renders it soluble in water, in which form it may be taken up by the roots of plants. A vast deal of needless controversy has been carried on respecting the value of lime as a manure, or the quantity which should be used per acre. By some, it has been extolled as the very highest on the list of effective manures; while others have decried it as of no use whatever; and both have appealed to experiments as establishing their positions. A knowledge of the nature of the action of lime, would have prevented such seeming contradictions. "Lime in excess, forms, from the humus of the soil, an insoluble salt; and may thus, when applied to a soil abounding in salts of lime, or in which it already exists, be productive of injury, whatever may be the vegetable or organic matter of the soil. In this state of excess, lime converts, but at the time locks up, the humus of the soil; when if applied in the right quantity, it would have been useful. Lime is of no value whatever as a converter, or produces no chemical effect in promoting growth, unless there is organic matter in the soil on which it can act. Lime is most efficient when used on soils full of insoluble humus, such as peaty matter or woody fibre, but which, from the abundance of the tannin principle contained, resist the ordinary processes of decomposition." There would seem to be no difficulty, therefore, in determining whether lime can be used

on any given soil to profit. Indeed there are, it is believed, none where it would not be useful, except such as are already supplied with this carbonate, or those which are wholly destitute of vegetable or organic matter. As a general rule, the greater the quantity of humus in a soil, the greater the amount of lime which may be applied with benefit. As long as there is a store of organic matter in the soil, lime, if not in excess, is a valuable manure; but when this is exhausted, the application of lime only increases the sterility by destroying such efforts at vegetation as might in time, aided by light and moisture, partially remove the unproductiveness existing. This fact may serve to explain some of the conflicting statements that have appeared in the agricultural journals of our country, on the use of lime. Where humus is abundant, the quantity that may be safely used, is very great; on soils already poor, a small portion speedily exhausted the remaining powers of the soil. Lime, from its alkaline qualities, acts in neutralizing whatever free acids exist in soils, whether oxalic, phosphoric, malic, or others. It acts also in decomposing some of the earthy or compound salts formed in the soil, and thus renders the geine held by them, available to the plant; but its great and most important use is in converting the insoluble organic matters existing, into soluble ones, and thus directly furnishing an abundant source of nutriment. Carbonate of lime is sometimes used pounded or broken fine; and in this state, its mechanical value is great in stiff or clay soils. Such soils too, usually abound in acids; and these gradually acting on the lime gravel, its chemical effect is showily but beneficially apparent.

Marls, which exert so powerful an influence on many soils, derive most of their value from the lime they contain; and with few exceptions, their power as fertilizers may be measured by the per cent of lime shown on analysis. There are some marls, however, which are an exception to this rule; their value appearing to depend on other matters than mere lime. Of this kind is the celebrated green sand marl of New-Jersey, and some other points of the Atlantic coast. In this formation, which acts so powerfully as a manure, there is from 6 to 10 per cent of potash; an agent, which, on light soils, is scarcely equalled as a manure. In addition to the lime which marl contains, the influence of the proportions of sand and clay, of which the balance usually consists, must be taken into consideration in determining the value of this substance for particular soils. Thus, on heavy or clay lands, marls abounding in sand will be found preferable to those the base of which is clay; and on light or sandy soils, the latter will be much the most useful, the per cent of lime in both cases being alike. Marl should be spread over the surface, and pulverized by the action of air and frost before it is plowed under. When so treated, experience proves it is a most valuable manure, and a single dressing exerts an influence for many years.

Of another salt of lime, the phosphate, notice has been taken when treating of bones as a manure. It will not be amiss, however, to state here, that when any substance is invariably found in any part of a plant or plants, it is right to infer that the perfection of that part of the plant is impossible, unless the substance required is within reach of the plant while growing. Thus the stems of the grasses abound in silex; some of them, the cane for instance, to such a degree as to strike fire with steel, and unless this substance, in the form of silicates, was presented to the plants, they would not be perfect. So it is right to infer that useless soils contain the phosphates, or a supply is furnished for the use of plants, that the cereal grains could never be perfected, as the seeds of these invariably contain large quantities of the phosphates. Phosphates are found more less in all soils, and when these are deficient, bones form an abundant and accessible source for the supply. It is also found in considerable quantities in all animal and farm yard manures, particularly in the liquid part.

#### To be Concluded.

**CURE FOR MANGE IN SWINE.**—Take raw tobacco, steeped in cold and strong chamber lie, pour off the clear liquor, then mix it, equal parts, with lamp oil, and then rub on the composition. It is a safe and sovereign remedy for mange, in all stages and all animals, brute or human. This ointment, if kept in a tight bottle, will keep good any length of time. It should be well shaken together when used, for the parts soon separate when standing.

Portland, May 16, 1843.

Maine Farmer.

From the North Carolina Farmers' Advocate.

#### RYE TURNING TO CHEAT.

La Grange, N. C., May 25, 1843.

Messrs. Editors—I have taken a seat at my writing table to assert a fact or principle in nature, which I have heard disputed time and again; but I think I shall be able to corroborate my assertion with such evidence as to convince the most sceptical—but to the subject. During last summer I fallowed two acres of land adjoining my meadow, for the purpose of sowing Rye. About the last of August I sowed the rye, and ploughed it in with gophers, and then harrowed it over, and it soon came up very thick. One of my neighbors remarked that he thought it too thick. However, it grew off well and covered over the ground nearly before cold weather. Thus it remained until in January, when the weather was so warm that the rye started out and seemed to be on the eve of jointing, but the cold weather that came on in February checked it and killed some of the under blades, but it did not appear to be seriously injured until our March winter, after which I noticed that nine-tenths of the bunches was without the least appearance of life, and remained so about a fortnight, when out of these death-like bunches there came very tender luxuriant young rye, (as I thought,) and continued to grow finely, but it did not seem to keep pace with the scattering rye that was not killed out by the freezes; I therefore turned my horses on it for the purpose of eating off the forward bunches, so as to make it more evenly; this being effected, there was no more grazing done on it for some weeks, when to my utter astonishment I discovered that all the bunches that had been seemingly killed was producing CHEAT, instead of Rye. Now, here is the case,—the rye being sowed very early, was rapidly advancing towards maturity before it was overtaken by the cold weather, which held it in check until that very remarkable warm weather in January, when it put forth as if winter had been over; then the cold of February and March, completely destroyed the germs of all those bunches whose roots were still alive, and afterwards put forth suckers, which is the cheat, for I, in examining, found a bunch, (which was from one grain of rye,) with rye and cheat both proceeding from the same root, and the blades of the cheat are broader than I ever saw before, and have somewhat the resemblance of rye, some of which are 3-8 of an inch in width, &c. &c.

I noticed an article of editorial in the last number of the Advocate, relative to the blast in Oats, which embodies good sound ideas, no doubt. But my experience on that subject has confirmed me in the following notions, as relates to the cause of smut or black heads in oats, as well as the remedy to arrest or dissipate that disease.—1st, sow good ripe seed in due time, which is soon as the ground can be caught in order after the 20th of February; (for here I will take the liberty of saying that my oats were all sown and were exposed to the snow and freezes of last March, and I never had finer looking oats at this season;) those intended for seed should be allowed to stand until fully ripe, some 3 or 4 days longer than those intended for food. The seed oats should by no means be wet, or even damp, by dew or rain when bound, but dry and bound in small bundles, and then housed or stacked before getting wet, if possible. The above is our course, and we seldom suffer any loss by the above mentioned disease in oats.

Yours respectfully,

D. W. C. JOHNSON.

P. S. I believe the cause, or at least the prime cause of smut in oats, is cutting the seed oats too green; and also damages received by being over-heated in bundles or stacks. It is therefore of great importance to be very careful of the oats intended for seed. D. W. C. J.

REMARKS.—We know that the views of our correspondent, Mr. J., in regard to other grain turning to cheat, has in years past, been very generally entertained—but had come to the conclusion, that in this enlightened day the opinion was nearly exploded. We have no wish to be drawn into a controversy on the subject; but we would just as much expect to see peaches growing on cions produced from the stumps of an apple tree, as cheat produced by a grain of rye or wheat. And moreover, a premium of a hundred dollars was offered by J. J. Thomas, one of the editors of the New Genesee Farmer, about two years ago, for a specimen that would satisfactorily substantiate the fact of such charge. We have not yet learned that the premium has ever been claimed, and we are not apprehensive that such a specimen will ever be produced.



We have no kind of doubt but that Mr. J. is fully convinced that his rye was changed into cheat. But had he been as unbelieving as we are on that subject, he would, no doubt, have made discoveries, that escaped his observation.

**CANADA THISTLE IN NEW-CASTLE CO., DELAWARE.**  
*To the Farmers of New-Castle County.*

GENTLEMEN—The members of the Agricultural Society of New-castle county have ascertained, beyond doubt, that the "CANADA THISTLE," the most pestiferous of all thistles or noxious weeds, which infest land and destroy the hopes of the husbandman, has appeared and now flourishes (in a small way) in this county, upon lands seeded by a cargo of Timothy seed, imported from the western part of N. York; and that its extirpation is immediately and loudly called for by every lover of the soil and true friend of Agriculture. Before this noxious thistle "seeds," I hope to lay before you the best mode of its extermination, drawn from the most authentic sources and regions where it flourishes in the U. States, where it has made its appearance. Suffice it to say—that it is spreading within our own bailiwick, New-Castle county, and can be seen growing in Brandywine, Christiana and New-castle hundreds of this county, and must be extirpated root and branch, or else all your valuable labor, seeds, lime and manure will be lost;—the value of your lands depreciate—the fields that now give you bread, yield you worse than stones, and your meadows and grazing grounds, instead of yielding you hay and beef, milk and butter, will soon be over run by this foreign pest—and you and yours be speedily driven from your homesteads, and your cattle on a "thousand hills" be suffered to perish and die for lack of their accustomed food.

To enable you all practically to know and distinguish this "thistle" from all others of the family of thistles, I shall cause specimens of the "Canada Thistle" to be left daily at the seed store of Mr. George Reynolds, Market street, Wilmington, and at the printing offices of the Delaware Journal, Delaware Gazette and Delaware Republican for the next ten days, earnestly recommending on behalf of the Agricultural Society and Farmer's Club of this county its speedy extermination wherever found, until a more full and detailed method (now being sought after by the society) is published. We recommend where the thistles are found few and scattered, digging them up by the root and covering the place thickly with lime or salt; where thick and embedded to mow them close and saturate the earth with unadulterated salt ley from the soap houses, or with a thick covering of coarse salt or lime. But by all means, and by all exertions, never to suffer another "Canada Thistle" to bloom or ripen its seed—for vegetation in our faithful and valuable soils of this county or state—Signed

JAMES W. THOMSON,  
Pres. Ag'l. Soc. N. C. C.

From the Cultivator.  
**PEACH TREES.**

Many old men, not in the habit of committing their thoughts to writing, are possessed of much useful knowledge, which should be gathered up and recorded by their juniors. My grandfather, Ralph Voorhees, of this town, has long been a most successful cultivator of peach and plum trees; and from information derived from him, I selected for publication a few hints, together with some particulars obtained from other sources.

Peach stones should be buried in the fall, in dry ground; cover them slightly; freezing is no injury. In the Spring dig them up, crack them, but leave the pits within the shells, as this is most according to nature, and so plant them. If the stones are not cracked when planted, they may not vegetate until the second year; and indeed, my informant has known them in one instance to lie half a dozen years before coming up.

July, though a good time for inoculating plum trees, is too early for the peach. If peach trees are inoculated in this month, every rain causes the wound to send forth a quantity of gum, which becomes hard, and is hurtful to the buds. This evil will be diminished, if the operation is deferred until August, or what is still better, the early part of September. Set the buds on the north side of the tree; the sun will not be so likely to dry them up. Mr. Voorhees still adheres to the old notion, that the bark separates more readily from the wood at the full moon, and that this, consequently, is the best time for inoculation. Apricot buds may be set on plum trees with suc-

cess. Such a tree, inoculated about ten years since, is now standing in this vicinity, and is still in thrifty condition. Last year it was loaded with apricots, which sold here in the country, at the rate of four dollars per bushel.

Peach trees, in this region, are much infested by ants. These insects gnaw the bark, producing a flow of gum: they also gather up the leaves, cause them to curl up, and turn yellow, thereby hurting the growth of the tree. I should like to hear whether the same plague existed elsewhere.

Urine thrown frequently around the bodies and roots of the trees, is a powerful stimulant to their growth, and preserves them in a great measure from the worm. Mr. Voorhees treated his trees in this manner last year; and among the whole number, consisting of about fifty, but one worm was detected during the season; nor were the ants so troublesome as formerly. Some persons cover the base of the tree with tar, which no doubt is serviceable against both worms and ants. I believe the ravages of the worm may be prevented in a variety of ways, without resorting to the plan recommended in recent papers, of setting vermifuge plants, as tansy or wormwood, around the trees. It is worthy of inquiry, whether wormwood used for this purpose, would not be highly prejudicial to the growth of the tree, as this plant is noted for its power of draining the soil of its potash, an ingredient exceedingly useful to fertility. It is better to keep the earth for some distance around the trunk, clear of weeds, grass and all living plants, and when young trees are set out, the ground should be kept under cultivation several years afterwards; for which purpose, one of the crops best adapted, is potatoes.

A. R. McCORD.

La Grange, Dutchess Co. N. Y.

BONE DUST.—In my last I promised to furnish an account of further experiments in the use of bone manure, and have accordingly seated myself to fulfil my promise.

Owing to the tardiness with which the spring opens, an experiment that I have now in progress, of applying it in the fall as a top dressing for wheat, is not sufficiently developed to warrant any conclusive deductions in its favor; but from one trial last year, I am inclined to the opinion that it is a most powerful stimulant when applied in the spring. In my wheat ground there was a miserable white flint knoll, upon which the sowing of 20 bushels per acre failed to more than vegetate the plant; consequently in the spring it was a perfect eye-sore. I doubled the quantity, making it at the rate of forty bushels. The wheat soon outstripped that which surrounded it, and it is now better set with clover than any portion of the field. It is my intention to try another experiment of the same kind this spring, although to insure its permanency, I would prefer sowing it in the fall, and, by a light harrowing, incorporating it with the surface.

It was with grief that a paragraph in a newspaper lately met my eye, announcing the fact that a large quantity of bone was exported from one of our northern cities to England; where its value is appreciated, one of whose writers, Johnston, in his Agricultural Chemistry, analyzes a ton of dry bones, and gives the following as the result: "Dry bones contain about two-thirds of their weight of earthy matter, the other third consisting chiefly of animal matter resembling glue. Thus a ton of bone dust will contain—

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Animal matter,     | 746 lbs.   |
| Phosphate of lime, | 1245 "     |
| Carbonate " "      | 249 "      |
|                    | 2240 lbs." |

And again: "The farmer now rejoices in having in one ton of bone an equivalent to 14 tons of barnyard manure." While such is their knowledge and belief, need we wonder that our bones serve to enrich a foreign soil? My object, and the only one I have in view, is to urge agriculturists to experiment with this valuable manure, feeling well assured that it will be followed by extensive use, and that ere long every city and town will have within its limits an establishment for grinding bone, instead of leaving them to bleach and waste away upon their commons.

RICHARD T. BENTLEY.

Sandy Spring, Md.

CATERpillars.—These worms show themselves at a very busy season—planting time. They are easily destroyed in various ways, and it is important to attend to them even after planting and when they are full grown,

for they should not be allowed to lay eggs for the next season.

Those farmers who have been particular to destroy all the nests for two or three seasons in succession find a very sensible diminution of their numbers;—and if all farmers should make a point of destroying the nests, we might hope to exterminate the race.

When trees are small the nests may be pulled off by the hand and crushed under the foot. Strong soap suds will kill if it is made to touch them. Oil of any kind will destroy them, but oil of all kinds hurts the trees, and none should be used.

But a conical brush is the best thing we have seen for this purpose. It is inserted into a pole and will reach the highest limbs. Such brushes cost but little, and they may be had at many of the agricultural warehouses. Ruggles, Nourse & Co. have some good ones at Quincy Hall. We see quite too many trees loaded with nests of the caterpillar. Their ugly appearance alone should induce every owner of trees to do his part in destroying their nests.

[Massachusetts Ploughman.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—This is one of the most troublesome diseases to which the sheep are subject. Its prevalence, at times, is the cause of severe losses, particularly to those who keep large numbers of these animals, and to whom an efficient and speedy remedy is unknown. The following article on the preventive of this pest, contains sound advice, and as it is published over the gentleman's own signature, is probably entitled to regard:

SCAB IN SHEEP.—MR. TUCKER.—This being the proper time to give the information, I send you an account of the manner in which I treat sheep affected with the scab. I recommend that sheep be put in a newly burned fallow as soon as possible after shearing. People are careful to avoid the blacking of sheep, but I think it a sure remedy for the scab, and also for the foot rot. Let them have access to a piece of burnt ground as fresh as possible. Leave down the fence from the pasture, and they will invariably go a mile to get it for their lodging. Like patent medicines it cures all diseases. It is an almost certain remedy for the fly that produces the worm in the head. If sheep can have access to a piece of burnt ground, they are sure to make it their resting place day and night. It promotes the health of sheep and does no damage to the wool. Until late in the fall, I generally keep from seven to ten hundred sheep, and have tried the above experiment, and of late years let my sheep have access to fresh burnt ground, and they are remarkably healthy.

JOHN SPICER,

East Barrington, Yates Co., March 10, 1838.  
[Gen. Farmer.

PRESERVING EGGS.—It would be quite a valuable discovery to farmers in the neighborhood of a large market, as well as to household economy, if a cheap and easy method of preserving eggs could be practised, whereby the price would be more equalized through the various seasons of the year. Reaumur, the inventor of the thermometer which bears his name, tried many experiments for this purpose, and found that the cheapest and most effectual method was to apply oil or grease, with which they were rubbed, or into which they were dipped. He found that they were preserved quite as well by the thinnest layer of fat, as by the thickest coating, so that every part of the shell, (which is porous and admits air,) was covered. All sort of fat, grease or oil, he found well adapted to preserve eggs, and kept them in this way, he says, for nine months, as fresh and good as the day they were laid. Will some of our readers try a few dozen in this way, and let us know the result.—Newburyport Hc.

A NEW FASHIONED FOOT-MAT.—We were shown the other day, a large and most splendid foot-mat, made by a young lady, the present winter from the husks of Indian corn.

The material was first prepared by stripping, and coloring, and was then braided in strands of small size, and in such a manner as to leave a rough and plush like nap to the surface of the mat, when sewed. The labor of coloring was evidently effected by simple mordants, and the tints were singularly delicate, and tastefully arranged. We have seldom seen a more elegant specimen of female taste. We regret that the modesty of the artist prevents our publishing her name. But we have pledged our word, and no pen of ours writes that name, unless by special permission. Ahem.—Maine Cultivator.



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

**The Weather.**—We have had within the last few days a change in the weather—from unseasonably cold, it has become hot enough to make the corn throw off its sickly hue and look the very picture of dark green health. If it had a few more joints, and the present temperature should continue a few days longer, of a still night, one might hear it crack again in the very extacy of its ambition, to attain the summit of its altitude.

On Saturday night, after the above was written, we had a refreshing rain, which was renewed on Sunday forenoon, since which the weather has become quite cool again.

**Hail Storm.**—A hail storm occurred in Baltimore Co. near the Harford road, a few miles from Baltimore, last week, and occasioned much injury.

**American Railroad Journal and Mechanic's Magazine.**—We have received two numbers of this periodical, and from an examination of their contents, have no hesitation in recommending the work to public patronage. Besides being replete with valuable matter connected with railroads and canals, its pages abound with statistics of a varied and general character, and are rich in subjects connected with the mechanic arts and the exact sciences. To the reader of taste, the man of scientific attainments, as well as to those who are seeking after knowledge, in the useful departments of life, it will be found a valuable acquisition.

The work is published monthly, in numbers, by Messrs. Schaffer & Minor, N. York. Each number contains 32 pages. The subscription, is \$3 a year, in advance.

## GREAT SALE OF STOCK.

We observe by an advertisement in the Central New York Farmer, that our esteemed friend C. N. Bement of Albany, being desirous of reducing his stock of Cattle and Sheep, will, on the 13th day of September next, offer for sale, at auction, at his farm  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Albany, 25 head of *Durhams* and between 70 and 80 head of *South-down Sheep*, the latter bred from the stock imported by Mr. Hawes in 1832, and bucks imported subsequently. Several *Hereford bulls*, will also be offered at the same time.

From the well known standing and high reputation of Col. Bement, the public have an assurance, that whatever animal may be offered, will be as it may be represented; and from the double motive of doing our friend and the Agricultural community each a service, we notice the contemplated sale, confidently recommending those who may be desirous of purchasing animals of the description named above, to attend.

**THE RABBIT FANCIER.**—A small pamphlet, of 16 pages, has reached us from Shelbyville, Ky, bearing the above title. It contains full instructions for the management of a *Rabbitary*, with hints on experimental breeding, &c. This little work is full of interest, but we fear its author, Mr. George Rowden, will never be able to infuse his own enthusiasm into the minds of his brother farmers, though he has very clearly demonstrated that profit might come of it. That old argument, comprised in three words,—"too much trouble"—would unresolve a problem of Euclid. In England where the Rabbit is extensively raised as an article of luxurious food, the raising of them is found profitable, but in a country like ours, while our forests abound with wild game of every kind, and the excitement of killing them, so delicious and grateful to the mind, the breeding of rabbits for the table, or as fancy pets, must ever find but comparatively few advocates.

## FISH AS A MANURE.

The eighth number of the Farmer's Encyclopædia contains a very full and interesting article under this head, from which we purpose making such an abstract as will be available to the American husbandman, whose contiguity to our numerous bays, rivers and creeks may place the use of this fertilizer within his reach. The whole article is full of instruction, but as many of the kinds of fish appropriated in Europe to the nourishment of the soil, do not inhabit our waters, we shall confine ourselves to such as do.

The quantity of Fish applied in England, per acre, varies from 25 to 45 bushels agreeably to the quality and character of the soil; the poor gravelly soils requiring more than the loamy or clayey lands.

Of the durability of fish as a manure there is some diversity of opinion: one portion of its advocates maintaining that their effects will last for two or three years, while another, and, perhaps, the largest, assert that the effects do not extend beyond the first year; but all concurring in the opinion, that they possess in an eminent degree, the power of improving any crops to which they may be applied, whether they be of the grain or root family. As a manuring for oats, in the quantities named, they produce from 10 to 11 quarters per acre, of 8 bushels to the quarter, and that on land of second-rate description.

The modes of applying them are, 1, by hand broadcast, fresh from the water, when they must be covered promptly by the plough, to prevent the escape and consequent loss of their fertilizing properties—2, by mixing them in compost with from twenty to thirty times their volume of earth, and permitting them to remain for a few weeks in the heap, when the mass should be turned over and thoroughly incorporated together, and a fresh body of earth placed for some inches over the surface to prevent the escape of the ammonia and become enriched by the infusive effect of that volatile substance, and 3, by placing a fish, if the crop be corn, in each hill, or if potatoes or other roots, by placing a sufficient quantity in the furrows, to give out nourishment to the growing plants. It may be proper to remark, however, that the broadcast use of them will always be best, because, their benefits will then be general throughout the field, instead of being circumscribed to the immediate spheres of the hills or furrows. And we would here premise, that, in our opinion, in every case where fish may be used as a fertilizer, that the surface of the ground should be sown with plaster, to absorb, assimilate with, and prevent the escape of the enriching gases, as they may be formed in the process of decomposition, and we will add, that, wherever they may be formed into compost, plaster should form a proportionate part of the mass.

As to the kinds of fish we have but a brief remark to make—the best are the Herring and such other kinds as can be caught in sufficient quantities to make their cost not burdensome, as the component parts of all are mostly alike—of the scaly varieties they may be said to be universally so—consisting in nearly the same elements, as coagulated albumen, phosphate and carbonate of lime and oil, which may be said to consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These being the constituent properties of fish, no one conversant with the subject, will doubt for a moment that they must be a highly nutritious manure, and the more readily will he give into that opinion, when he reflects, that the whole range of vegetable families are comprised of the same kind of ingredients, differing only in the predominance of one or the other in different kinds.

The use of fish as manure has been carried on in parts of our country for a long series of years; but not to that extent to which it should have been; for when the facilities afforded by our numerous water courses for their acquisition are considered in connection with their intrinsic value, their use should long since have become universal

in every part of the country where rivers and creeks abound. And if either lime, ashes or plaster were used in connection with them, we have no doubt that instead of their effects lasting, as is alleged, for one year only, that they would be visible during the whole course of a rotation, whether that were three, four, or five years, provided the largest quantity named were applied, per acre. And pray let us ask, who could desire cheaper manure? Four hands with a good seine, on a good fishing shore, in the run of the Herring, would catch fish enough to manure 100 acres of land in a week, which, all expenses told, would not cost more than from thirty to forty dollars, and if we were to concede that the manuring would last but for one season, which we are very clear of doing, it would be very cheap.

On the Kentish coast, and on those of Cornwall and Devonshire, England, there are thousands of boats and from 8000 to 9000 persons annually engaged in the season, catching fish for agricultural purposes, and so well satisfied are the farmers of their value, that they come 10 and 15 miles inland to the seacoast to purchase and carry them home for manure. In speaking of the effects of fish as a manure, Sir Humphrey Davy says, that they are apparent for several years, and from our own experience in the use of salt fish as such, we will add, that we have seen their effects "apparent" for four years. Sir Arthur Young, gives an account of some wheat, which was manured with fish, growing so luxuriantly that it was entirely laid before harvest. This rankness, in our estimation, goes to show the value of this kind of manure, and that care must be taken not to put it on with a too liberal hand—or if the user of it were not thus guardful, that he should combine some of the minerals we have before enumerated, with them, in order that the pabulous matter contained in them be given out not too freely to the plants, and that a healthful, and not a plethoric action, be maintained throughout the growing season.

In England, where from the high price of cultivable land, the tenants have to manure high to get their own out of it, necessity forces that numerous body of culturists to try all possible experiments to save in their outlays, and among the rest is that of

## REFUSE OIL.

To speak of refuse oil. A variety there called unrefined train oil is bought at 8½d—about 17 cts.—per gallon. To an acre of Turnip ground it requires 40 gallons, which is mixed with 120 bushels of earth and mould, and suffered to remain a month, care being taken to turn it over two or three times before using it. Lord Spencer in a communication to the Doncaster Agricultural Society gives an experiment made by Mr. Mason, of Chilton, with the above manure on one acre of a tenacious soil sown with turnips, and on an adjoining acre of similar land, manured with 40 bushels of ground bones, and 80 bushels of earth; the crops produced were as follows:

|                            | Produce of turnips per acre |      |     |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|
|                            | tons.                       | cwt. | st. |
| Oil 4 gallons              | 23                          | 5    | 6   |
| Screened earth 120 bushels |                             |      |     |
| Bones 40 bushels           | 21                          | 18   | 6   |
| Burnt Earth 80 bushels     |                             |      |     |

Mr. Edwinston near Thorseby Park, gives an experiment he made with train oil, bones and coal ashes, and bones and rape dust on equal portions of land, to wit, 2 acres each, of poor gravelly soil. The proportions used were, on the first 2 acres, 5 bushels of bones, 3 gallons of train oil and 10 bushels of coal ashes—on the second 16 bushels of bones and 5 hundred weight of rape dust. The materials on the first 2 acres cost him £1. 0. 7½; those on the second 2 acres £3. 15. 0. being a balance in favor of the first, of £2 15 1½, and notwithstanding this disparity in the cost of the manure, both patches of turnips were equally good, and as fine as he could wish; the barley which followed was good, and the clover excellent. This



experiment would seem to establish, in an eminent degree, the nutritive properties of oil as manure, even when used in very minute quantities, as also that it possesses the quality of permanency; for we here find the two succeeding crops excellent.

The next experiment was on a larger scale, being on two 11 acre lots. The soil the same. The first was dressed with 11 bushels of ground bones and 3 gallons of train oil, per acre, the second with 16 bushels of bones, 5 hundred of rape dust, and 16 bushels of Pigeon's dung, per acre. Though the cost of the first was £3. 0. 3. per acre less, the crop of turnips was decidedly best.

These are very striking facts, and should elicit the attention of our farmers. As ground bones, ashes and oil can be had in Baltimore, would it not be worthy of our enterprising agriculturists to make such experiments, the ensuing turnip season, as will reduce the utility of their use as manure for that crop, to a certainty. If 16 bushels of bone, 3 gallons of train oil, and 10 bushels of ashes, will manure an acre of ground for turnips, and prove sufficient for the succeeding crops of a rotation, surely no man should hesitate a moment at the cost.

#### Henrico Co. (Va.) Agricultural and Horticultural Fair.

The fair of the Henrico Agricultural Society was held in Richmond, Va. on the 1st and 2d inst. and from the accounts we have read of it in the Richmond papers, we are highly gratified to learn, that it exceeded any former exhibition held in that city. In speaking of the meliorated appearance of the surrounding country, produced by the influence of the association, the Enquirer thus appropriately and beautifully remarks:

"With the aid of our zealous neighbor of the Compiler, we are enabled to give to-day a pretty accurate bird's eye view of the late Fair in Henrico. The subject is one of such deep interest to the whole State, that we delight to dedicate our columns to its service. Had we the capacity and the time, we would dilate upon the numerous benefits which have sprung from this society. Among its many good fruits, we will here briefly refer to the beautiful little farms around our city, which have succeeded barren 'old fields,' whitened with the bones of many a horse and cow, that had done good service—to the picturesque cottages and neat residences, where, before, the rude cabin of logs reared its uncomely head—to the well arranged gardens, filled with the finest flowers, fruits, and vegetables—and to the substantial farm-pens, stocked with highly improved breeds of cattle. We would, too, particularly refer to the good effects of a social meeting of farmers, from all sections; their interchange of agricultural knowledge, their noble emulation for superiority, and the cultivation of the finest feelings of man. We hope to see all the counties of the State following our good example. We have fine land enough for every body—our climate is unsurpassed, and it is our own fault, if, instead of emigrating to distant regions, we do not place our agriculture on as high ground as that of our industrious neighbors of the North. The prize is in our own hands, if we would but clutch it."

The Compiler speaks of the ploughing match, as being a most exciting scene:

"The appearance of men contending—those men farmers, with coats off to their work, by the tails of their ploughs,—their trained horses moving onward with willing and steady step—the ploughs turning off the glebe in regular and graceful folds—the crowds at each end of the furrows admiring the skill of the ploughmen and moving from one to another point, observing and comparing the manner and mode of doing the work by the different competitors—altogether inspired the highest interest. There were various favorites at the start, but before the match was through, the crowd gathered about the ground of the winning ploughman, attracted by the astonishing regularity and precision of line of his ploughing."

Eight competitors contended, and the premium was awarded to Mr. Grietz, tho' the committee bestowed high praise upon most of the competitors.

The exhibitions of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Fowls, Agricultural Implements, Flowers, Fruit, Butter and Vegetables, were excellent, and excited general approbation. A-

mong the cows, Mr. Stevenson exhibited a 3 year old Ayrshire, with her calf. The cow gave 5 gallons of milk per day. The first premium for flowers was awarded to Mr. Rennie, the second to Miss Exey Gill, and the third to Mr. McGovern.

The attendance of ladies was large, and imparted the most lively interest, as where is it they go and do not. Indeed, so sensibly are we impressed with their value to the success of such associations, that we should be pleased to see them admitted to the right of membership in all.

#### RIP VAN WINKLE.

[The following notice of this boar, from Col. Bement, was not received in time for insertion with the portrait, published in No. 2 of this volume—the cut has since passed from our charge, otherwise we would re-insert it.]

Rip Van Winkle, the subject of the portrait, is now the property of Col. John Bonner, of White Plains, Georgia, to whom I sold him, and my prize sow *Nonesuch*, in Aug. last. I exhibited them both at the meeting of the N. Y. State Ag. Society held at Syracuse in Sept. 1841, for which I obtained the Society's first premiums for the best boar and best sow exhibited. They were also exhibited at the meeting of the Hancock Planter's Club, held at Sparta on the 4th of May last, where the first premium was awarded to Rip Van Winkle as the best boar; and the 1st premium for the best sow was divided between *Nonesuch* and Flower of Orange, which the Col. obtained of the Messrs. Brentnall's, of Orange co. in this state.

The portrait was taken by Van Zandt, soon after his return from Syracuse, and was considered a very striking and faithful likeness. His form and bone indicated that nature had designed him for one of the largest of the Berkshire family. In a letter lately received from the Col. he says—"Rip continues to grow, and I have no doubt but I can make him weigh 1000 lbs. or upwards."

I observed in the June No. of the American Agriculturist that the Col. has lately purchased all the breeding stock of Berkshires, from the Messrs. Brentnall, which with the choice specimens he has drawn from other piggeries, embracing all or nearly all, the best families or strains of that breed in the United States, gives him great advantages as a breeder, and we take great pleasure in recommending his stock of Berkshires to our Southern friends.

In order to obtain the best stock in the country the Col. has paid liberal prices, and spared no exertions to accomplish his object; and we earnestly hope and trust that his public spirit and laudable zeal to promote the great and good cause of improvement will be met with a corresponding feeling, and remunerate him for the great expense he has incurred.

C. N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, June 5th, 1843.

#### THE HESSIAN FLY.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—The general complaint of the ravages of the Hessian Fly, which has been heard from one end of our state to the other, seems to make it an opportune occasion for calling the attention of your readers to the fact, that altho' the farmers of Maryland have suffered to an enormous extent from this insect, its habits, &c. are as little known now, as fifty years ago; indeed you will scarcely find two farmers who agree, sufficiently well in their description of the insect, to enable any one to recognise it as the same. Now, sir, I propose that what has hitherto been nobody's business, shall be the particular business of every intelligent farmer who may read this communication—let us first ascertain what the insect is, and whether the egg is deposited in the stalk, or grain, and we shall in all probability be able to apply a remedy—at all events, the investigation can do no possible harm, and may lead to much good. I therefore propose that all who may feel interested in this matter will immediately transplant in a flower pot a bunch of wheat which has the egg in it, and cover it with glass, so that when the insect hatches, it may be seen and made prisoner, and that we forward these insects to Dr. Gideon B. Smith, who has kindly consented to investigate the subject, and from the well known character of that gentleman as a naturalist, I feel very sanguine that much good may grow out of the investigation. I will forward to Dr. Smith in a few days, some wheat with the fly—but it is very desirable that there should be a number of the insects brought in comparison with each other, that he may be able to judge, how far the circum-

stances under which they were hatched, may have influenced the color, shape, &c. I feel the more interested in this subject, from the fact, that the experience of ten years has satisfied me, that the egg is deposited in the grain, and is taken up by the sprout, and thus by some mysterious process of nature, is brought above ground—At all events, I have not suffered during that time by the fly, and have attributed it entirely to my soaking my seed in strong brine, and then dusting lime freely with it—it is but fair, however, that I should say, that my neighbors think that the free use of lime in another way has had much to do with it. I am sorry to say that the prospect for wheat in our county (Baltimore) is bad—at best not more than half a crop.

G. W.

#### CROPS OF NORTH CAROLINA—1842 AND '3.

Near Edenton, N. C., June 7, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir,—Since calling upon you last January at your office, I have frequently thought of writing you something concerning the almost entire failure last year, of our crops of corn, cotton,—indeed, of every thing usually raised by farmers in this section of country,—and also the prospect of the present growing crops. The distress and suffering occasioned by the destruction of our crops last year, is unparalleled in our history—the oldest inhabitant not recollecting any season that can be comparable with it. The counties composing this Congressional district, as well as those adjoining, have hitherto been the largest corn growing counties in the State, and have for many years furnished more corn for exportation than any other section of our country of the same extent. How lamentable then is it, for these same counties, instead of exporting, to have been importing corn to eat, for the last four or five months?—many of our farmers not having raised enough to feed their families and stock more than three months,—others who were more favored may have made out five or six months. The suffering among the poor has been so great, that many of our county courts have ordered corn to be imported to prevent them from starving, and have laid a tax to pay for it. Committees are appointed in the different districts in each county, to ascertain the extent of their absolute wants, and the corn is measured out to them, from one to five or ten bushels at a time. Such a state of things was never known before with us. Farmers who have been in the habit of raising from 1,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn, did not realize more than one-twentieth part of that quantity.

Cotton too, and all kinds of vines were almost totally destroyed. This fatality with the crops, together with the great scarcity of money, and consequent general pressure of the times, places us in a most deplorable condition.

This devastation and ruin to our last year's prospects was caused by the heavy rains, which commenced about the first of June and continued almost without intermission until the time that the crops are usually "laid by,"—in August. Besides this, we were visited with two of the most destructive storms ever known, and at the most unpropitious seasons, in July and August, which blighted our hopes and almost prostrated our energies. Superadded to this, we have this last winter and spring lost a great many of our horses, cattle and hogs, owing mainly to the scarcity of provender, the backwardness of the spring, and the heavy mast of acorns last fall.

But we are in strong hopes of making up, somewhat, this year for our losses of the last. Our wheat crops bid fair to produce very well, unless we may yet be troubled with the rust in the late wheat. The early wheat will be ripe enough to cut in a fortnight, which is later than usual, owing to the unprecedented cold spring. It has been unusually dry for the last month or so, but the corn looks quite promising, except that planted late, which has been injured by the bud worm. We have almost got out of the seed of cotton, caused by its failure last year.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

THOMAS S. HOSKINS.

THE CROPS.—It was our wish to respond earlier to the "American Farmer" as to the agricultural prospects of the present season in St. Mary's County. But, dependent as we are on enquiries from others who ordinarily come to our county town from different parts of the county, it has been postponed even for this hasty and imperfect sketch.

From late seeding and the severity of the winter and



much of the spring, the wheat crop is generally thin, nor has it grown with the vigor of all other vegetation in the last few weeks. Much has been ascribed to the first mentioned causes; but the ravages of the fly are becoming more and more evident as the crop is approaching to maturity. In some of the best there is so much of underling, bunchy growth and otherwise injured by the fly, that an average crop cannot be hoped for in this county—the growth, too, has been so quick and latter, and it is so green, as to leave it very dependent on the most favorable weather, or much exposed to total destruction from rust.

The oat crop, of which there is not a full seeding, is very promising; so are the crops of clover, timothy, &c. &c.

Corn is of course unusually late. We hear some complaint of the cut worm, and although we are writing on the 1st of June, the crop is generally so backward that many, very many, have not yet replanted.

Tobacco plants, we have reason to believe are in usual abundance, if spared from further destruction from the fly—some are so forward that planting has been done to some extent in the present season. For the crops of corn and tobacco we have but little to fear, except the want of seasons for planting, and that the very short time now left before harvest, may crowd the wants of the two crops so heavily on our agricultural friends, that one or the other or both crops may greatly suffer for prompt and seasonable working. The scarcity of labor in this county is great, and many of our farmers may be severely pressed in making a due preparation for harvest, when attention to growing crops becomes suspended. But in conclusion we may truly say, that there is such an unceasing attention to agriculture in this county, and growing habits of industry, that with the continued aid of a kind Providence, much of these difficulties will be surmounted by our people.—*Leonard Town Herald.*

The Ellicott's Mills Free Press of Saturday says:

As far as we are able to judge, the Wheat crop in this county will be a tolerable one. The wheat fields, which looked badly on account of the backwardness of the Spring, are beginning to assume a fine appearance. We do not think the crop will be so good as last year—but it will not be so great a failure as has been anticipated.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Friday afternoon says:

In this vicinity crops are said to look and promise well, and unless they are injuriously affected by the present cold weather, will give an average yield.

The Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, Flag of the 3d instant has the following paragraph:

**The Crops**—The wheat crop in this county is far from being good. In this immediate neighborhood, should the season be favorable from this time out, the yield will not more than pay the farmer for seeding and reaping it. The corn crop will probably make an average crop; some of our farmers are still planting and some have to replant.

**Crops in Allegany, Md.**—The crops this season in Allegany are unusually fine—I never saw such a growth; and the wheat and rye is very promising, and have not been injured by fly or anything else, in any part of the county from which we have any information. Oats, too, are growing luxuriantly. Corn a few days since was nipped by frost, but not so much as to impede its growth. Fruit was also somewhat injured, but may improve, what escaped the frost.

**Crops in Virginia.**—We extract the following paragraph from the New York Express, written by one of the editors, who has been on a visit to the James River District, in the region of Richmond:

The James river country is a great wheat growing region. No where else in the United States except on some of the western prairies, are there such vast fields of wheat. Every thing, therefore, relating to the wheat crop here is important. As wheat loves a cool air till it is ripening, the backwardness of the season and the rains have not injured it in the least, but on the contrary, as far as my observation has extended, there never was a better prospect for a good wheat crop. Much, however, depends upon the weather for the two or three weeks to come, when the harvesting will commence in earnest. If hot moist weather should succeed, the rust, as a matter of course, will suddenly change all these prospects now so bright. The fly has made its appearance on some plantations, but as yet has created no general alarm.

**The Trenton Emporium of Friday says:** "The frost last night was very severe. Whole fields of corn, that looked green yesterday, are wilted to the ground."

**Washington Co., Md.**—We regret to learn that the pros-

pect for the wheat crop in some parts of this county, is of a most unfavorable character.—We have been shewn accounts from a very intelligent and extensive farmer of Washington county, Md., in which it is stated that the grain fields have suffered much from the ravages of the fly within the last fortnight, and that the wheat crop of that rich country cannot exceed one third of an average yield, or about seven bushels per acre. Many acres will not produce more than the seed. The crop is also so backward that it is more than usually liable to be destroyed by rust.

**A Harvest Commenced.**—In passing up the line of Railroad a few days since, we were much surprised to see that a number of stock, such as Horses, Cattle and Hogs, had been turned in upon a large field of Wheat, which they were harvesting with untiring industry. We have too much reason to fear that many of the wheat fields in this region will be harvested in the same way. We are satisfied that the one mentioned above, was more forward than many of those in its neighborhood. It is true that brighter prospects were thought to be before us, some month or more since, but, alas, we fear they are to be entirely blighted. As to looking for an average wheat crop, we are sure but few, if any, think of such a thing. The unpropitious season, with the ravages of the fly, are the only way to account for the failure. That the land of the Valley is fertile—no one doubts.—*Winchester Repub.*

NEW CASTLE, May 29, 1843.

**J. R. Chandler, Esq.**—Dear Sir—Delaware is certainly destined to lead the rest of the United States to greatness—no sooner does a locomotive cease being the nine day's wonder (after hauling the greatest load known from the coal mines to your city)—which said engine was manufactured at this place—but a native cow springs to notice which throws the celebrated Durhams far in the shade; your "Blossoms" and "Dairy Maids" may now retire and make way for "Lady."—This cow is now producing milk which yields fifteen pounds of butter per week. Her owner looks for twenty-one pounds per week, next week, if favorable weather and no accident.—Three pounds of butter has been made from her milk in twenty-four hours, this week, and such delicious butter! the gentleman owning her has a dairy of cows that are fit to be placed alongside of any other in this or any country; and his working oxen are beyond comparison—they are all descendants from the original stock brought from Devonshire to the valley of Connecticut by the Pilgrims—they are pure, no alloy—natives—and excel their sires as much as our mountains and rivers excel those of Europe. Let us not, hereafter, hear any bragging about Durham Cows, as the Dairy Maid must give place to the Lady. D.

Correspondence of U. S. Gazette.

**DOMESTIC SILK.**—Dr. Charles Stewart, of Breckenridge county, Ky. has manufactured in his family, during the present season, 500 skeins of beautiful silk. The opinion is expressed in the Louisville papers that in a short time, the culture of silk in the west will be as common as that of flax now is.

**PROPAGATION OF FRUIT TREES.**—I propose a method of propagating fruit of all kinds, whereby the identical fruit can be had, if it is not improved. It is a great satisfaction to the owner, in putting out fruit trees, to know the identical fruit he will raise.

All kinds of fruit trees put out a great many young sprouts from the limbs and roots, called suckers. Take these, cut the butt end into a wedge; take the root of any wood of the same size, split it and run the sucker into that split, and haul the ground about it. This will bring the live barks together, and they will unite and the root will support the shoot, till new roots can put out. Let it stand till it shall attain the size desired, and then transplant it. These may be set thick, in nursery form or otherwise. These probably will make smaller trees than those obtained from the seed, but that, instead of being an objection or injury, would probably be a benefit, for small trees are better for fruit than large ones. They can be set nearer together, and they are less liable to injury from heavy blasts of wind. Perhaps this might prove to be the easiest, safest and cheapest way of enlarging the growth of fruit so much to be desired. Beside, it is an advantage to have trees that are already acclimated, for trees suffer as much, from acclimating, as animals do; neither do well till acclimated.

PHILO.  
Portland May 9, 1843.

Maine Farmer.

#### CURIOUS METHOD OF PLANTING CORN.

Mr. John W. Sweet, of Tyringham, Berkshire county, informs us that he plants his corn in the following manner, and has realized 110 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field, on the surface of the green sward; then he ploughs the land into ridges about three feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward which is not disturbed. In the spring he rolls and harrows these ridges, and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates his corn through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plough, as he deems necessary. In this method, he remarked that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall as soon as his corn is ripe, he gathers the ears, then pulls up the corn-stalks and lays them down lengthways between the furrows, and then splits his ridges with the plough and covers these stalks up completely. Thus is made his ridges for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop, planted over the buried stalks.

The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of his system. He contends after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn except the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the three sods and manure being under the corn the first year, that while these are undergoing decomposition, being the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture till its decomposition is completed.

As to the fact that cornstalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food, and unless the soil contains this, the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotation of crops, or the well established fact with practical men, that potatoes will not thrive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop has already exhausted the soil of the peculiar food of the potato; while some other crop, requiring a different kind of food from what the potato requires, will succeed well on the same land where the potato crop has failed,—thus as the ox and the sheep, when put to the same stack of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves; so it is with plants.

Now if you shoot a partridge, and cut open its craw, and find in it acorns and buds, you at once infer that acorns and buds are the natural food of the bird. So when by chemical analysis you ascertain the precise elements of which corn stalks are made, you have ascertained precisely what kind of food the corn requires. Now as cornstalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhausted the soil, the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that corn-stalks, while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stalk and ears.

But this is not only the conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an allwise and bountiful God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be reproduced and perpetuated. Thus the forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth, from year to year not only increase in fertility, by an annual top dressing fitted to the very purpose for which it is wanted and composed by the unerring hand of Deity, but also, from year to year has something to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal world, there is a wise provision, that each shall be sustained and reproduced; and as these natural laws are more developed by science, we may expect the purposes of Infinite wisdom, as to the vegetable world, will be less and less frustrated by the hand of skilful culture.—*B. Trav.*

**The Farmer's Encyclopedia**—We are in the receipt of the 5th number of this invaluable work, and we are happy to be enabled to state that it maintains the high character of its predecessors. No farmer or planter who desires to be master of the science of his profession, should be without the work. Mr. N. Hickman, 78 Baltimore street, is the agent for the publishers.



**EGYPTIAN CORN.**—It will be recollected that about two years since, a small quantity of Egyptian Corn was sent for distribution, by William H. Maxwell, Esq., to the President of the American Institute. These seeds were obtained from Africa, by Mr. M.'s nephew, passed midshipman in the naval service of the United States. The season was so late when they arrived, that although extensively distributed, a very small part came to perfection. Some of the seeds which were matured, came into the hands of Mr. David G. Van Winkle, of Bergen, New Jersey, and were sowed in a small space in his garden. From accurate calculation the produce was at the rate of seventy bushels per acre.

Mr. Van W. intends to raise the coming season, a quantity for grinding and flouring. He thinks it will make excellent bread. It is the same kind which is mentioned in the Old Testament, which Jacob sent down to Egypt to procure. A few small parcels are now at the repository of the Institute in the Park, and will be distributed gratuitously to those who will bring specimens to the fair.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

**JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF FARMING.**—Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, pays the following beautiful but merited tribute to the farming interests of our country, of which he was always the ardent and devoted friend:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if he ever had any chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of the cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to Heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the danger of ambition. *It is the manners and spirit of a people which preserve a Republic in vigor; a degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats to the heart of its laws and Constitution.*"

From the February Knickerbocker.

#### NAPOLEON.

##### I.

Why break ye the rest, on the lone Island's breast,  
Of the hero of modern story?  
Oh leave him alone on the rocky throne  
Ye gave as the meed of his glory!  
He needs not the fire of the funeral pyre,  
Nor the triumph of funeral car,  
To hallow his ashes, mid lightning flashes,  
And roar of the symbols of war.

##### II.

For his mem'ry meet is the lordly beat  
Of eagles' wings over his tomb;  
And meet for his dirge, by the chainless surge,  
The wild winds o'er ocean that roam;  
And fit the lone rock that braves the rude shock  
Of tempests and wild tossing sea,  
To enshrine the stout heart that dared its high part,  
And braved all that fate could decree!

##### III.

A bright orb he sprang, where morning stars sang,  
From darkness he burst with a glare,  
And hurled from their spheres the stars of past years,  
To fix his own galaxy there!  
While all stood aghast, as the meteor passed  
Through the lurid and threatening sky,  
And faint grew the bold as thundering rolled  
The car of his destiny by!

##### IV.

Why bear ye to Gaul, in funeral pall,  
The ashes so pregnant with fate!  
The soil is rife, each atom is life,  
And dragon-like harvest await!  
All Europe shall weep, as they bitterly reap  
These sheaves for the garner of Time;  
Stars, sceptres, and thrones through earth's spreading  
Shall be swept in the harvest sublime!  
S. D. D.

New York, January, 1843.

**Snow in June.**—Snow fell in Rochester and in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, on the 1st of June.—It is mentioned as remarkable, that the eccentric Lorenzo Dow prophesied many years ago that in 1843 there would be no King in England, no President in America, and snow in June.

**Insurrection in Cuba.**—An insurrection took place among the negroes on the south side of the Island in the neighborhood of St. Jago de Cuba, about the 24th ult. It is represented as more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas a few weeks since. A large number of planters with their overseers and families had been murdered, and considerable property destroyed. A force had been despatched from Havana to put it down.

#### BALTIMORE MARKET, June 13, 1843.

**FLOUR**—We quote  
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$5.00 a  
Do. City Mills, 5.25 a  
Do. Susquehanna, 5.25 a  
Rye, first 3.  
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.37 a 2 62  
Do. per hhd. \$12 a 12.25

**GRAIN**—  
Wheat, white, p bu. 120 Peas, black eye, 75  
" best Pa. red 116a Clover seed, store 3.50 a 3.75  
" ord. to pri. Md 95a 112 Timothy do 1.87 a 2.25  
Corn, white, 55a Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.25  
" yellow Md. 53a 54 Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25  
Rye, Pa. 62a Ship Stuff, bus. 20a 22  
Oats, Md. 28a 29 Brown Stuff, 14a 15  
Beans, 100a Shorts, bushel, 10a

**PROVISIONS**—  
Beef, Balt. mess, \$10a Butter, Glades, No. 1,  
Do. do. No. 1, 9a Do. do. 2,  
Do. prime, a Do. do. 3,  
Pork, mess 11a Do. Western, 2, 7a 7  
Do. No. 1 10a Do. do. 3, 6a  
Do. prime 9a Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6a 7  
Do. cargo, 2, none  
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. 8a Do. Western, 1, 7a 7  
Do. middlings, " 6 a Do. do. 2,  
Do. shoulders, " 5 a Do. do. bbls 1,  
Do. ass'd, West. 5 a Cheese, casks, 6a 7  
Do. hams, 6a 8 Do. boxes, 6a 7  
Do. middlings, 6 Do. extra, 10a 20  
Do. shoulders, 4 a 4

**COTTON**—  
Virginia, 6 a 7 Tennessee, lb. 6a 8  
Upland, 6 a 7 Alabama, 6a 8  
Louisiana, 6a 8 Florida, 7 a 7  
North Carolina, 7 a Mississippi, 7a

**LUMBER**—  
Georgia Flooring 12a 15 Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a 10  
S. Carolina do 9a 11 Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a 10  
White Pine, pann' 125a 27 Shingles, W. P. 2a 9  
Common, 20a 22 Shingles, ced'r, 3.00 a 9.00  
Select Cullings, 14a 16 Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75  
Common do 8a 10 Laths, split, 50a 1.00

**PLASTER PARIS**—  
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.87a Ground per bbl. 1.00a

**MOLASSES**—  
Havana, 1st qu. gl 16a 18 New Orleans 20a 23  
Porto Rico, 21a 23 Guadalupe & Mart 19a  
English Island, 28a 36 Sugar House, 28a 36

**TOBACCO**—  
Common 2a 3a Yellow, 7 a 9  
Brown and red, 4 a 5 Fine yellow, 7a 10  
Ground leaf, 6 a 7 Virginia, 4 a 9  
Fine red 6a 8 Rappahannock, 4 a 9  
Wrappery, suitable Kentucky, 3 a 7  
for segars, 8a 13 St. Domingo, 13 a 11  
Yellow and red, 7a 10 Cuba, 15 a 38

**WOOL**—  
WASHED. UNWASHED.  
Saxony, 33a 35 Saxony and Merino 16a 17  
Full Merino, 30a 33 Common, to 1/2 blood, 14a 17  
3-4 blood do. 27a 30 Pulled,  
1-2 do do 24a 27  
1-4 and common, 18a 20  
Tub washed, 18a 20

**SUGARS**—  
Hav. wh. 100lbs 7.50a 9.00 St. Croix, 100lbs 5.00a 7.00  
Do. brown 6.25a 7.00 Brazil, white, 7.00a 8.00  
Porto Rico, 5.00a 7.50 Do. brown,  
New Orleans, 4.50a 6.25 Lump, lb. c.

**COFFEE**—  
Havana, 7 a 8 Java, lb. 10 a 13  
P. Rico, Laguay, 7a 8 Rio, 7a 8  
St. Domingo, 6 a 6 Triage, 5 a 7

**SOAP**—  
Baltimore white, 12a 14 North'n, br'n & yel. 3a 4  
" brown & yel'w 4a 5

**CANDLES**—  
Mould, common, 9a 10 Sperm, 23a 24  
Do. choice brands, 10a Wax, 60a 65  
Dipped, 8a 9

**FEATHERS**—per lb. 22a 28

**RAISINS**—Malaga bunch, box, 1 60a 1 65 pery 11a 13.

#### DURHAM BULL AND BERKSHIRE BOAR.

**FOR SALE.**—A two years old Durham Bull of beautiful figure and fashionable blood, being out of a very high bred hard book cow and got by BEMENT's celebrated Bull Astoria. An animal of finer form or ten per cent cannot be found. He will be sold at the extremely low price of \$150.

Also, a two years old Berkshire Boar, a fine animal, selected from the pigery of C. N. Bement.—Price \$15.  
Apply at the office of the American Farmer. June 14

#### DEVON CATTLE.

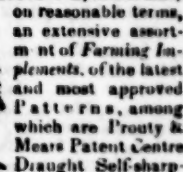
The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address  
JOHN P. E. STANLEY,  
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

#### FOR SALE.

A handsome thorough bred DURHAM BULL, about 6 or 7 months old, from very superior stock. Price \$65, deliverable in Baltimore.—Apply to  
SAM. SANDS.

#### D. O. PROUTY,

Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, No. 176 Market street, Philadelphia, above 5th, south side, has constantly for sale on reasonable terms,



an extensive assortment of Farming Implements, of the latest and most approved Patterns, among which are Prouty & Mears Patent Centre Draught Self-sharpening Ploughs, Subsoil and Side Hill Ploughs, Cultivators—Corn Shellers—Hay and Straw Cutters—Grain Fans—Corn Flangers—Harrows, Chee & Presses—Apple Poppers—Churns—Grain Cradles—Corn Crushers—Dist Scrapers—Hoes, Shovels, Spades, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Affairs also Garden, Grass and Flour Seeds for sale at wholesale and retail, very low for cash.  
D. O. PROUTY,  
may 17 1m 176 Market st., Philadelphia.

#### LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pichewaxin Creek, at 6 1/2 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next), or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, a Million Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from  
WM. M. DOWNING.  
ja 25 6m

#### PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer's office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds.  
ap 12 S. SANDS.

#### TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage  
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.



#### BARNABY & MOORE'S PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Hedging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lb. \$10.—No. 4, 80 lb. \$11.—No. 5, 90 lb. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents.

DENYARD & DANIELS, corner Monument and North sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

**The Weather.**—We have had within the last few days a change in the weather—from unseasonably cold, it has become hot enough to make the corn throw off its sickly hue and look the very picture of dark green health. If it had a few more joints, and the present temperature should continue a few days longer, of a still night, one might hear it crack again in the very extacy of its ambition, to attain the summit of its altitude.

On Saturday night, after the above was written, we had a refreshing rain, which was renewed on Sunday forenoon, since which the weather has become quite cool again.

**Hail Storm.**—A hail storm occurred in Baltimore Co. near the Harford road, a few miles from Baltimore, last week, and occasioned much injury.

**American Railroad Journal and Mechanic's Magazine.**—We have received two numbers of this periodical, and from an examination of their contents, have no hesitation in recommending the work to public patronage. Besides being replete with valuable matter connected with railroads and canals, its pages abound with statistics of a varied and general character, and are rich in subjects connected with the mechanic arts and the exact sciences. To the reader of taste, the man of scientific attainments, as well as to those who are seeking after knowledge, in the useful departments of life, it will be found a valuable acquisition.

The work is published monthly, in numbers, by Messrs. Schaffer & Minor, N. York. Each number contains 32 pages. The subscription, is \$3 a year, in advance.

## GREAT SALE OF STOCK.

We observe by an advertisement in the Central New York Farmer, that our esteemed friend C. N. Bement of Albany, being desirous of reducing his stock of Cattle and Sheep, will, on the 13th day of September next, offer for sale, at auction, at his farm  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Albany, 25 head of Durhams and between 70 and 80 head of South-down Sheep, the latter bred from the stock imported by Mr. Hawes in 1832, and bucks imported subsequently. Several Hereford bulls, will also be offered at the same time.

From the well known standing and high reputation of Col. Bement, the public have an assurance, that whatever animal may be offered, will be as it may be represented; and from the double motive of doing our friend and the Agricultural community each a service, we notice the contemplated sale, confidently recommending those who may be desirous of purchasing animals of the description named above, to attend.

**THE RABBIT FANCIER.**—A small pamphlet, of 16 pages, has reached us from Shelbyville, Ky, bearing the above title. It contains full instructions for the management of a Rabbittary, with hints on experimental breeding, &c. This little work is full of interest, but we fear its author, Mr. George Rowden, will never be able to infuse his own enthusiasm into the minds of his brother farmers, though he has very clearly demonstrated that profit might come of it. That old argument, comprised in three words,—"too much trouble"—would unresolve a problem of Euclid. In England where the Rabbit is extensively raised as an article of luxurious food, the raising of them is found profitable, but in a country like ours, while our forests abound with wild game of every kind, and the excitement of killing them, so delicious and grateful to the mind, the breeding of rabbits for the table, or as fancy pets, must ever find but comparatively few advocates.

## FISH AS A MANURE.

The eighth number of the Farmer's Encyclopædia contains a very full and interesting article under this head, from which we purpose making such an abstract as will be available to the American husbandman, whose contiguity to our numerous bays, rivers and creeks may place the use of this fertilizer within his reach. The whole article is full of instruction, but as many of the kinds of fish appropriated in Europe to the nourishment of the soil, do not inhabit our waters, we shall confine ourself to such as do.

The quantity of Fish applied in England, per acre, varies from 25 to 45 bushels agreeably to the quality and character of the soil; the poor gravelly soils requiring more than the loamy or clayey lands.

Of the durability of fish as a manure there is some diversity of opinion: one portion of its advocates maintaining that their effects will last for two or three years, while another, and, perhaps, the largest, assert that the effects do not extend beyond the first year; but all concurring in the opinion, that they possess in an eminent degree, the power of improving any crops to which they may be applied, whether they be of the grain or root family. As a manuring for oats, in the quantities named, they produce from 10 to 11 quarters per acre, of 8 bushels to the quarter, and that on land of second-rate description.

The modes of applying them are, 1, by hand broadcast, fresh from the water, when they must be covered promptly by the plough, to prevent the escape and consequent loss of their fertilizing properties—2, by mixing them in compost with from twenty to thirty times their volume of earth, and permitting them to remain for a few weeks in the heap, when the mass should be turned over and thoroughly incorporated together, and a fresh body of earth placed for some inches over the surface to prevent the escape of the ammonia and become enriched by the infusive effect of that volatile substance, and 3, by placing a fish, if the crop be corn, in each hill, or if potatoes or other roots, by placing a sufficient quantity in the furrows, to give out nourishment to the growing plants. It may be proper to remark, however, that the broad cast use of them will always be best, because, their benefits will then be general throughout the field, instead of being circumscribed to the immediate spheres of the hills or furrows. And we would here premise, that, in our opinion, in every case where fish may be used as a fertilizer, that the surface of the ground should be sown with plaster, to absorb, assimilate with, and prevent the escape of the enriching gases, as they may be formed in the process of decomposition, and we will add, that, wherever they may be formed into compost, plaster should form a proportionate part of the mass.

As to the kinds of fish we have but a brief remark to make—the best are the Herring and such other kinds as can be caught in sufficient quantities to make their cost not burdensome, as the component parts of all are mostly alike—of the scaly varieties they may be said to be universally so—consisting in nearly the same elements, as coagulated albumen, phosphate and carbonate of lime and oil, which may be said to consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These being the constituent properties of fish, no one conversant with the subject, will doubt for a moment that they must be a highly nutritious manure, and the more readily will he give into that opinion, when he reflects, that the whole range of vegetable families are comprised of the same kind of ingredients, differing only in the predominance of one or the other in different kinds.

The use of fish as manure has been carried on in parts of our country for a long series of years; but not to that extent to which it should have been; for when the facilities afforded by our numerous water courses for their acquisition are considered in connection with their intrinsic value, their use should long since have become universal

in every part of the country where rivers and creeks abound. And if either lime, ashes or plaster were used in connection with them, we have no doubt that instead of their effects lasting, as is alleged, for one year only, that they would be visible during the whole course of a rotation, whether that were three, four, or five years, provided the largest quantity named were applied, per acre. And pray let us ask, who could desire cheaper manure? Four hands with a good seine, on a good fishing shore, in the run of the Herring, would catch fish enough to manure 100 acres of land in a week, which, all expenses told, would not cost more than from thirty to forty dollars, and if we were to concede that the manuring would last but for one season, which we are very clear of doing, it would be very cheap.

On the Kentish coast, and on those of Cornwall and Devonshire, England, there are thousands of boats and from 8000 to 9000 persons annually engaged in the season, catching fish for agricultural purposes, and so well satisfied are the farmers of their value, that they come 10 and 15 miles inland to the seacoast to purchase and carry them home for manure. In speaking of the effects of fish as a manure, Sir Humphrey Davy says, that they are apparent for several years, and from our own experience in the use of salt fish as such, we will add, that we have seen their effects "apparent" for four years. Sir Arthur Young, gives an account of some wheat, which was manured with fish, growing so luxuriantly that it was entirely laid before harvest. This rankness, in our estimation, goes to show the value of this kind of manure, and that care must be taken not to put it on with a too liberal hand—or if the user of it were not thus guardful, that he should combine some of the minerals we have before enumerated, with them, in order that the pabulous matter contained in them be given out not too freely to the plants, and that a healthful, and not a plethoric action, be maintained throughout the growing season.

In England, where from the high price of cultivable land, the tenants have to manure high to get their own out of it, necessity forces that numerous body of culturists to try all possible experiments to save in their outlays, and among the rest is that of

## REFUSE OIL.

To speak of refuse oil. A variety there called unrefined train oil is bought at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d—about 17 cts.—per gallon. To an acre of Turnip ground it requires 40 gallons, which is mixed with 120 bushels of earth and mould, and suffered to remain a month, care being taken to turn it over two or three times before using it. Lord Spencer in a communication to the Doncaster Agricultural Society gives an experiment made by Mr. Mason, of Chilton, with the above manure on one acre of a tenacious soil sown with turnips, and on an adjoining acre of similar land, manured with 40 bushels of ground bones, and 50 bushels of earth; the crops produced were as follows:

| Produce of turnips per acre |       |      |     |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|-----|
|                             | tons. | cwt. | st. |
| Oil 4 gallons               | 23    | 5    | 6   |
| Screened earth 120 bushels  |       |      |     |
| Bones 40 bushels            | 21    | 18   | 6   |
| Burnt Earth 80 bushels      |       |      |     |

Mr. Edwinston near Thorseby Park, gives an experiment he made with train oil, bones and coal ashes, and bones and rape dust on equal portions of land, to wit, 2 acres each, of poor gravelly soil. The proportions used were, on the first 2 acres, 5 bushels of bones, 3 gallons of train oil and 10 bushels of coal ashes—on the second 16 bushels of bones and 5 hundred weight of rape dust. The materials on the first 2 acres cost him £1. 0. 7½; those on the second 2 acres £3. 15. 0. being a balance in favor of the first, of 12 15 1½, and notwithstanding this disparity in the cost of the manure, both patches of turnips were equally good, and as fine as he could wish; the barley which followed was good, and the clover excellent. This



experiment would seem to establish, in an eminent degree, the nutritive properties of oil as manure, even when used in very minute quantities, as also that it possesses the quality of permanency; for we here find the two succeeding crops excellent.

The next experiment was on a larger scale, being on two 11 acre lots. The soil the same. The first was dressed with 11 bushels of ground bones and 3 gallons of train oil, per acre, the second with 16 bushels of bones, 5 hundred of rape dust, and 16 bushels of Pigeon's dung, per acre. Though the cost of the first was £3. 0. 3. per acre less, the crop of turnips was decidedly best.

These are very striking facts, and should elicit the attention of our farmers. As ground bones, ashes and oil can be had in Baltimore, would it not be worthy of our enterprising agriculturists to make such experiments, the ensuing turnip season, as will reduce the utility of their use as manure for that crop, to a certainty. If 16 bushels of bone, 3 gallons of train oil, and 10 bushels of ashes, will manure an acre of ground for turnips, and prove sufficient for the succeeding crops of a rotation, surely no man should hesitate a moment at the cost.

#### Henrico Co. (Va.) Agricultural and Horticultural Fair.

The fair of the Henrico Agricultural Society was held in Richmond, Va. on the 1st and 2d inst. and from the accounts we have read of it in the Richmond papers, we are highly gratified to learn, that it exceeded any former exhibition held in that city. In speaking of the meliorated appearance of the surrounding country, produced by the influence of the association, the Enquirer thus appropriately and beautifully remarks:

"With the aid of our zealous neighbor of the Compiler, we are enabled to give to-day a pretty accurate bird's eye view of the late Fair in Henrico. The subject is one of such deep interest to the whole State, that we delight to dedicate our columns to its service. Had we the capacity and the time, we would dilate upon the numerous benefits which have sprung from this society. Among its many good fruits, we will here briefly refer to the beautiful little farms around our city, which have succeeded barren 'old fields,' whitened with the bones of many a horse and cow, that had done good service—to the picturesque cottages and neat residences, where, before, the rude cabin of logs reared its uncomely head—to the well arranged gardens, filled with the finest flowers, fruits, and vegetables—and to the substantial farm-pens, stocked with highly improved breeds of cattle. We would, too, particularly refer to the good effects of a social meeting of farmers, from all sections; their interchange of agricultural knowledge, their noble emulation for superiority, and the cultivation of the finest feelings of man. We hope to see all the counties of the State following our good example. We have fine land enough for every body—our climate is unsurpassed, and it is our own fault, if, instead of emigrating to distant regions, we do not place our agriculture on as high ground as that of our industrious neighbors of the North. The prize is in our own hands, if we would but clutch it."

The Compiler speaks of the ploughing match, as being a most exciting scene:

"The appearance of men contending—those men farmers, with coats off to their work, by the tails of their ploughs,—their trained horses moving onward with willing and steady step—the ploughs turning off the glebe in regular and graceful folds—the crowds at each end of the furrows admiring the skill of the ploughmen and moving from one to another point, observing and comparing the manner and mode of doing the work by the different competitors—altogether inspired the highest interest. There were various favorites at the start, but before the match was through, the crowd gathered about the ground of the winning ploughman, attracted by the astonishing regularity and precision of line of his ploughing."

Eight competitors contended, and the premium was awarded to Mr. Grieve, tho' the committee bestowed high praise upon most of the competitors.

The exhibitions of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Fowls, Agricultural Implements, Flowers, Fruit, Butter and Vegetables, were excellent, and excited general approbation. A-

mong the cows, Mr. Stevenson exhibited a 3 year old Ayrshire, with her calf. The cow gave 5 gallons of milk per day. The first premium for flowers was awarded to Mr. Rennie, the second to Miss Exey Gill, and the third to Mr. McGovern.

The attendance of ladies was large, and imparted the most lively interest, as where is it they go and do not. Indeed, so sensibly are we impressed with their value to the success of such associations, that we should be pleased to see them admitted to the right of membership in all.

#### RIP VAN WINKLE.

[The following notice of this boar, from Col. Bement, was not received in time for insertion with the portrait, published in No. 2 of this volume—the cut has since passed from our charge, otherwise we would re-insert it.]

*Rip Van Winkle*, the subject of the portrait, is now the property of Col. John Bonner, of White Plains, Georgia, to whom I sold him, and my prize sow *Nonesuch*, in Aug. last. I exhibited them both at the meeting of the N. Y. State Ag. Society held at Syracuse in Sept. 1841, for which I obtained the Society's first premiums for the best boar and best sow exhibited. They were also exhibited at the meeting of the Hancock Planter's Club, held at Sparta on the 4th of May last, where the first premium was awarded to *Rip Van Winkle* as the best boar; and the 1st premium for the best sow was divided between *Nonesuch* and *Flower of Orange*, which the Col. obtained of the Messrs. Brentnall's, of Orange co. in this state.

The portrait was taken by Van Zandt, soon after his return from Syracuse, and was considered a very striking and faithful likeness. His form and bone indicated that nature had designed him for one of the largest of the Berkshire family. In a letter lately received from the Col. he says—"Rip continues to grow, and I have no doubt but I can make him weigh 1000 lbs. or upwards."

I observed in the June No. of the American Agriculturist that the Col. has lately purchased all the breeding stock of Berkshires, from the Messrs. Brentnall, which with the choice specimens he has drawn from other piggeries, embracing all or nearly all, the best families or strains of that breed in the United States, gives him great advantages as a breeder, and we take great pleasure in recommending his stock of Berkshires to our Southern friends.

In order to obtain the best stock in the country the Col. has paid liberal prices, and spared no exertions to accomplish his object; and we earnestly hope and trust that his public spirit and laudable zeal to promote the great and good cause of improvement will be met with a corresponding feeling, and remunerate him for the great expense he has incurred.

C. N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, June 5th, 1843.

#### THE HESSIAN FLY.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—The general complaint of the ravages of the Hessian Fly, which has been heard from one end of our state to the other, seems to make it an opportune occasion for calling the attention of your readers to the fact, that altho' the farmers of Maryland have suffered to an enormous extent from this insect, its habits, &c. are as little known now, as fifty years ago; indeed you will scarcely find two farmers who agree, sufficiently well in their description of the insect, to enable any one to recognise it as the same. Now, sir, I propose that what has hitherto been nobody's business, shall be the particular business of every intelligent farmer who may read this communication—let us first ascertain what the insect is, and whether the egg is deposited in the stalk, or grain, and we shall in all probability be able to apply a remedy—at all events, the investigation can do no possible harm, and may lead to much good. I therefore propose that all who may feel interested in this matter will immediately transplant in a flower pot a bunch of wheat which has the egg in it, and cover it with glass, so that when the insect hatches, it may be seen and made prisoner, and that we forward these insects to Dr. Gideon B. Smith, who has kindly consented to investigate the subject, and from the well known character of that gentleman as a naturalist, I feel very sanguine that much good may grow out of the investigation. I will forward to Dr. Smith in a few days, some wheat with the fly—but it is very desirable that there should be a number of the insects brought in comparison with each other, that he may be able to judge, how far the circum-

stances under which they were hatched, may have influenced the color, shape, &c. I feel the more interested in this subject, from the fact, that the experience of ten years has satisfied me, that the egg is deposited in the grain, and is taken up by the sprout, and thus by some mysterious process of nature, is brought above ground—At all events, I have not suffered during that time by the fly, and have attributed it entirely to my soaking my seed in strong brine, and then dusting lime freely with it—it is but fair, however, that I should say, that my neighbors think that the free use of lime in another way has had much to do with it. I am sorry to say that the prospect for wheat in our county (Baltimore) is bad—at best not more than half a crop.

G. W.

#### CROPS OF NORTH CAROLINA—1842 AND '3.

Near Edenton, N. C., June 7, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir,—Since calling upon you last January at your office, I have frequently thought of writing you something concerning the almost entire failure last year, of our crops of corn, cotton,—indeed, of every thing usually raised by farmers in this section of country,—and also the prospect of the present growing crops. The distress and suffering occasioned by the destruction of our crops last year, is unparalleled in our history—the oldest inhabitant not recollecting any season that can be comparable with it. The counties composing this Congressional district, as well as those adjoining, have hitherto been the largest corn growing counties in the State, and have for many years furnished more corn for exportation than any other section of our country of the same extent. How lamentable then is it, for these same counties, instead of exporting, to have been importing corn to eat, for the last four or five months?—many of our farmers not having raised enough to feed their families and stock more than three months,—others who were more favored may have made out five or six months. The suffering among the poor has been so great, that many of our county courts have ordered corn to be imported to prevent them from starving, and have laid a tax to pay for it. Committees are appointed in the different districts in each county, to ascertain the extent of their absolute wants, and the corn is measured out to them, from one to five or ten bushels at a time. Such a state of things was never known before with us. Farmers who have been in the habit of raising from 1,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn, did not realize more than one-twentieth part of that quantity.

Cotton too, and all kinds of vines were almost totally destroyed. This fatality with the crops, together with the great scarcity of money, and consequent general pressure of the times, places us in a most deplorable condition.

This devastation and ruin to our last year's prospects was caused by the heavy rains, which commenced about the first of June and continued almost without intermission until the time that the crops are usually "laid by,"—in August. Besides this, we were visited with two of the most destructive storms ever known, and at the most unpropitious seasons, in July and August, which blighted our hopes and almost prostrated our energies. Superadded to this, we have this last winter and spring lost a great many of our horses, cattle and hogs, owing mainly to the scarcity of provender, the backwardness of the spring, and the heavy mast of acorns last fall.

But we are in strong hopes of making up, somewhat, this year for our losses of the last. Our wheat crops bid fair to produce very well, unless we may yet be troubled with the rust in the late wheat. The early wheat will be ripe enough to cut in a fortnight, which is later than usual, owing to the unprecedented cold spring. It has been unusually dry for the last month or so, but the corn looks quite promising, except that planted late, which has been injured by the bud worm. We have almost got out of the seed of cotton, caused by its failure last year.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

THOMAS S. HOSKINS.

THE CROPS.—It was our wish to respond earlier to the "American Farmer" as to the agricultural prospects of the present season in St. Mary's County. But, dependent as we are on enquiries from others who ordinarily come to our county town from different parts of the county, it has been postponed even for this hasty and imperfect sketch.

From late seeding and the severity of the winter and



much of the spring, the wheat crop is generally thin, nor has it grown with the vigor of all other vegetation in the last few weeks. Much has been ascribed to the first mentioned causes; but the ravages of the fly are becoming more and more evident as the crop is approaching to maturity. In some of the best there is so much of underling, bunchy growth and otherwise injured by the fly, that an average crop cannot be hoped for in this county—the growth, too, has been so quick and latter, and it is so green, as to leave it very dependent on the most favorable weather, or much exposed to total destruction from rust.

The oat crop, of which there is not a full seeding, is very promising; so are the crops of clover, timothy, &c. &c.

Corn is of course unusually late. We hear some complaint of the cut worm, and although we are writing on the 1st of June, the crop is generally so backward that many, very many, have not yet replanted.

Tobacco plants, we have reason to believe are in usual abundance, if spared from further destruction from the fly,—some are so forward that planting has been done to some extent in the present season. For the crops of corn and tobacco we have but little to fear, except the want of seasons for planting, and that the very short time now left before harvest, may crowd the wants of the two crops so heavily on our agricultural friends, that one or the other or both crops may greatly suffer for prompt and seasonable working. The scarcity of labor in this county is great, and many of our farmers may be severely pressed in making a due preparation for harvest, when attention to growing crops becomes suspended. But in conclusion we may truly say, that there is such an unceasing attention to agriculture in this county, and growing habits of industry, that with the continued aid of a kind Providence, much of these difficulties will be surmounted by our people.—*Leonard Town Herald.*

The Ellicott's Mills Free Press of Saturday says:

As far as we are able to judge, the Wheat crop in this county will be a tolerable one. The wheat fields, which looked badly on account of the backwardness of the Spring, are beginning to assume a fine appearance. We do not think the crop will be so good as last year—but it will not be so great a failure as has been anticipated.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Friday afternoon says:

In this vicinity crops are said to look and promise well, and unless they are injuriously affected by the present cold weather, will give an average yield.

The Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, Flag of the 3d instant has the following paragraph:

**The Crops.**—The wheat crop in this county is far from being good. In this immediate neighborhood, should the season be favorable from this time out, the yield will not more than pay the farmer for seeding and reaping it. The corn crop will probably make an average crop; some of our farmers are still planting and some have to replant.

**Crops in Allegany, Md.**—The crops this season in Allegany are unusually fine—I never saw such a growth; and the wheat and rye is very promising, and have not been injured by fly or anything else, in any part of the county from which we have any information. Oats, too, are growing luxuriantly. Corn a few days since was nipped by frost, but not so much as to impede its growth. Fruit was also somewhat injured, but may improve, what escaped the frost.

**Crops in Virginia.**—We extract the following paragraph from the New York Express, written by one of the editors, who has been on a visit to the James River District, in the region of Richmond:

The James river country is a great wheat growing region. No where else in the United States except on some of the western prairies, are there such vast fields of wheat. Every thing, therefore, relating to the wheat crop here is important. As wheat loves a cool air till it is ripening, the backwardness of the season and the rains have not injured it in the least, but on the contrary, as far as my observation has extended, there never was a better prospect for a good wheat crop. Much, however, depends upon the weather for the two or three weeks to come, when the harvesting will commence in earnest. If hot moist weather should succeed, the rust, as a matter of course, will suddenly change all these prospects now so bright. The fly has made its appearance on some plantations, but as yet has created no general alarm.

**The Trenton Emporium of Friday says:** "The frost last night was very severe. Whole fields of corn, that looked green yesterday, are wilted to the ground."

**Washington Co., Md.**—We regret to learn that the pros-

pect for the wheat crop in some parts of this county, is of a most unfavorable character.—We have been shewn accounts from a very intelligent and extensive farmer of Washington county, Md., in which it is stated that the grain fields have suffered much from the ravages of the fly within the last fortnight, and that the wheat crop of that rich country cannot exceed one third of an average yield, or about seven bushels per acre. Many acres will not produce more than the seed. The crop is also so backward that it is more than usually liable to be destroyed by rust.

**A Harvest Commenced.**—In passing up the line of Railroad a few days since, we were much surprised to see that a number of stock, such as Horses, Cattle and Hogs, had been turned in upon a large field of Wheat, which they were harvesting with untiring industry. We have too much reason to fear that many of the wheat fields in this region will be harvested in the same way. We are satisfied that the one mentioned above, was more forward than many of those in its neighborhood. It is true that brighter prospects were thought to be before us, some month or more since, but, alas, we fear they are to be entirely blighted. As to looking for an average wheat crop, we are sure but few, if any, think of such a thing. The unpropitious season, with the ravages of the fly, are the only way to account for the failure. That the land of the Valley is fertile—no one doubts.—*Winchester Repub.*

NEW CASTLE, May 29, 1843.

J. R. Chandler, Esq.—Dear Sir—Delaware is certainly destined to lead the rest of the United States to greatness—no sooner does a locomotive cease being the nine days' wonder (after hauling the greatest load known from the coal mines to your city)—which said engine was manufactured at this place—but a native cow springs to notice which throws the celebrated Durhams far in the shade; your "Blossoms" and "Dairy Maids" may now retire and make way for "Lady."—This cow is now producing milk which yields fifteen pounds of butter per week. Her owner looks for twenty-one pounds per week, next week, if favorable weather and no accident.—Three pounds of butter has been made from her milk in twenty-four hours, this week, and such delicious butter! the gentleman owning her has a dairy of cows that are fit to be placed alongside of any other in this or any country; and his working oxen are beyond comparison—they are all descendants from the original stock brought from Devonshire to the valley of Connecticut by the Pilgrims—they are pure, no alloy—natives—and excel their sires as much as our mountains and rivers excel those of Europe. Let us not, hereafter, hear any bragging about Durham Cows, as the Dairy Maid must give place to the Lady. D.

Correspondence of U. S. Gazette.

**DOMESTIC SILK.**—Dr. Charles Stewart, of Breckenridge county, Ky. has manufactured in his family, during the present season, 500 skeins of beautiful silk. The opinion is expressed in the Louisville papers that in a short time, the culture of silk in the west will be as common as that of flax now is.

**PROPAGATION OF FRUIT TREES.**—I propose a method of propagating fruit of all kinds, whereby the identical fruit can be had, if it is not improved. It is a great satisfaction to the owner, in putting out fruit trees, to know the identical fruit he will raise.

All kinds of fruit trees put out a great many young sprouts from the limbs and roots, called suckers. Take these, cut the butt end into a wedge; take the root of any wood of the same size, split it and run the sucker into that split, and haul the ground about it. This will bring the live barks together, and they will unite and the root will support the shoot, till new roots can put out. Let it stand till it shall attain the size desired, and then transplant it. These may be set thick, in nursery form or otherwise. These probably will make smaller trees than those obtained from the seed, but that, instead of being an objection or injury, would probably be a benefit, for small trees are better for fruit than large ones. They can be set nearer together, and they are less liable to injury from heavy blasts of wind. Perhaps this might prove to be the easiest, safest and cheapest way of enlarging the growth of fruit so much to be desired. Beside, it is an advantage to have trees that are already acclimated, for trees suffer as much, from acclimating, as animals do; neither do well till acclimated.

Portland May 9, 1843.

PHILO.  
Maine Farmer.

#### CURIOUS METHOD OF PLANTING CORN.

Mr. John W. Sweet, of Tyringham, Berkshire county, informs us that he plants his corn in the following manner, and has realized 110 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field, on the surface of the green sward; then he ploughs the land into ridges about three feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward which is not disturbed. In the spring he rolls and harrows these ridges, and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates his corn through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plough, as he deems necessary. In this method, he remarked that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall as soon as his corn is ripe, he gathers the ears, then pulls up the corn-stalks and lays them down lengthways between the furrows, and then splits his ridges with the plough and covers these stalks up completely. Thus is made his ridges for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop, planted over the buried stalks.

The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of his system. He contends after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn except the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the three soils and manure being under the corn the first year, that while these are undergoing decomposition, being the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture till its decomposition is completed.

As to the fact that cornstalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food, and unless the soil contains this, the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotation of crops, or the well established fact with practical men, that potatoes will not thrive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop has already exhausted the soil of the peculiar food of the potatoe; while some other crop, requiring a different kind of food from what the potatoe requires, will succeed well on the same land where the potatoe crop has failed,—thus as the ox and the sheep, when put to the same stack of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves; so it is with plants.

Now if you shoot a partridge, and cut open its craw, and find in it acorns and buds, you at once infer that acorns and buds are the natural food of the bird. So when by chemical analysis you ascertain the precise elements of which corn-stalks are made, you have ascertained precisely what kind of food the corn requires. Now as corn-stalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhausted the soil, the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that corn-stalks, while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stalk and ears.

But this is not only the conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an allwise and bountiful God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be reproduced and perpetuated. Thus the forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth, from year to year not only increase in fertility, by an annual top dressing fitted to the very purpose for which it is wanted and composed by the unerring hand of Deity, but also, from year to year has something to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal world, there is a wise provision, that each shall be sustained and reproduced; and as these natural laws are more developed by science, we may expect the purposes of Infinite wisdom, as to the vegetable world, will be less and less frustrated by the hand of skilful culture.—*B. Trav.*

**The Farmer's Encyclopædia.**—We are in the receipt of the 8th number of this invaluable work, and we are happy to be enabled to state that it maintains the high character of its predecessors. No farmer or planter who desires to be master of the science of his profession, should be without the work. Mr. N. Hickman, 75 Baltimore street, is the agent for the publishers.



**EGYPTIAN CORN.**—It will be recollected that about two years since, a small quantity of Egyptian Corn was sent for distribution, by William H. Maxwell, Esq., to the President of the American Institute. These seeds were obtained from Africa, by Mr. M.'s nephew, passed midshipman in the naval service of the United States. The season was so late when they arrived, that altho' extensively distributed, a very small part came to perfection. Some of the seeds which were matured, came into the hands of Mr. David G. Van Winkle, of Bergen, New Jersey, and were sowed in a small space in his garden. From accurate calculation the produce was at the rate of seventy bushels per acre.

Mr. Van W. intends to raise the coming season, a quantity for grinding and flouring. He thinks it will make excellent bread. It is the same kind which is mentioned in the Old Testament, which Jacob sent down to Egypt to procure. A few small parcels are now at the repository of the Institute in the Park, and will be distributed gratuitously to those who will bring specimens to the fair.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

**JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF FARMING.**—Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, pays the following beautiful but merited tribute to the farming interests of our country, of which he was always the ardent and devoted friend:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if he ever had any chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of the cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to Heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the danger of ambition. It is the manners and spirit of a people which preserve a Republic in vigor; a degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats to the heart of its laws and Constitution."

From the February Knickerbocker.

#### NAPOLÉON.

##### I.

Why break ye the rest, on the lone Island's breast,  
Of the hero of modern story?  
Oh leave him alone on the rocky throne  
Ye gave as the meed of his glory!  
He needs not the fire of the funeral pyre,  
Nor the triumph of funeral car,  
To hallow his ashes, mid lightning flashes,  
And roar of the symbols of war.

##### II.

For his mem'ry meet is the lordly beat  
Of eagles' wings over his tomb;  
And meet for his dirge, by the chainless surge,  
The wild winds o'er ocean that roam;  
And fit the lone rock that braves the rude shock  
Of tempests and wild tossing sea,  
To enshrine the stout heart that dared its high part,  
And braved all that fate could decree!

##### III.

A bright orb he sprang, where morning stars sang,  
From darkness he burst with a glare,  
And hurled from their spheres the stars of past years,  
To fix his own galaxy there!  
While all stood aghast, as the meteor passed  
Through the lurid and threatening sky,  
And faint grew the bold as thundering rolled  
The car of his destiny by!

##### IV.

Why bear ye to Gaul, in funeral pall,  
The ashes so pregnant with fate!  
The soil is rife, each atom is life,  
And dragon-like harvest await!  
All Europe shall weep, as they bitterly reap  
These sheaves for the garner of Time;  
Stars, sceptres, and thrones through earth's spreading  
Shall be swept in the harvest sublime! [zones,  
S. D. D.

New York, January, 1843.

**Snow in June.**—Snow fell in Rochester and in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, on the 1st of June.—It is mentioned as remarkable, that the eccentric Lorenzo Dow prophesied many years ago that in 1843 there would be no King in England, no President in America, and snow in June.

**Insurrection in Cuba.**—An insurrection took place among the negroes on the south side of the Island in the neighborhood of St. Jago de Cuba, about the 24th ult. It is represented as more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas a few weeks since. A large number of planters with their overseers and families had been murdered, and considerable property destroyed. A force had been despatched from Havana to put it down.

#### BALTIMORE MARKET, June 13, 1843.

**FLOUR**—We quote  
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$5.00 a  
Do. City Mills, 5.25 a  
Do. Susquehanna, 5.25 a  
Rye, first 3.  
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.37 a 2 62  
Do. per hhd. \$12 a 12.25

**GRAIN**—  
Wheat, white, p bu. 120 Peas, black eye, 75  
" best Pa. red 116a Clover seed, store 3.50a 3.75  
" ord. to pri. Md 95a 112 Timothy do 1.87a 2.25  
Corn, white, 55a Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.25  
" yellow Md. 53a 54 Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25  
Rye, Pa. 62a Ship Stuff, bus. 20a 22  
Oats, Md. 28a 29 Brown Stuff, 14a 15  
Beans, 100a Shorts, bushel, 10a

**PROVISIONS**—  
Beef, Balt. mess, \$10 1a Butter, Glades, No. 1,  
Do. do. No. 1, 9 1a Do. do. 2,  
Do. prime, a Do. do. 3,  
Pork, mess 11 1a Do. Western, 2, 7a 7 1/2  
Do. No. 1 10 1a Do. do. 3, 6a  
Do. prime 9 1a Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6 1/2 a 7  
Do. cargo, Do. do. 2, none  
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. 8a Do. Western, 1, 7a 7 1/2  
Do. middlings, " 6 a Do. do. 2,  
Do. shoulders, " 5 a Do. do. 1, 7a 7 1/2  
Do. ass't'd, West. 5 a Cheese, casks, 6 1/2 a 7  
Do. hams, 6a 8 Do. boxes, 6 1/2 a 7  
Do. middlings, 6 Do. extra, 10a 20  
Do. shoulders, 4 a 1/2

**COTTON**—  
Virginia, 6 a 7 Tennessee, lb.  
Upland, 6 a 7 Alabama, 6 1/2 a 8  
Louisiana, 6 1/2 a 8 Florida, 7 a 7 1/2  
North Carolina, 7 a Mississippi, 7 1/2 a

**LUMBER**—  
Georgia Flooring 12a 15 Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a 10  
S. Carolina do 9a 11 Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a 10  
White Pine, pann' 25a 27 Shingles, W.P. 2a 9  
Common, 20a 22 Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a 9.00  
Select Cullings, 14a 16 Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75  
Common do 8a 10 Laths, split, 50a 1.00

**PLASTER PARIS**—  
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.87a Ground per bbl. 1.00a

**MOLASSES**—  
Havana, 1st qu. gl 16 1/2 a 18 New Orleans 20 1/2 a 23  
Porto Rico, 21a 23 Guadalupe & Mart 19a  
English Island, Sugar House, 28a 36

**TOBACCO**—  
Common 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 Yellow, 7 a 9  
Brown and red, 4 a 5 Fine yellow, 7 1/2 a 10  
Ground leaf, 6 a 7 Virginia, 4 a 9  
Fine red 6 1/2 a 8 Rappahannock,  
Wrappery, suitable Kentucky, 3 a 7  
for segars, 8a 13 St. Domingo, 13 a 11  
Yellow and red, 7a 10 Cuba, 15 a 38

**WOOL**—  
WASHED. UNWASHED.  
Saxony, 33a 35 Saxony and Merino 16a 18  
Full Merino, 30a 33 Common, to 1/2 blood, 14a 17  
3-4 blood do. 27a 30 Pulled,  
1-2 do do 24a 27  
1-4 and common, 18a 20  
Tub washed, 18a 20

**SUGARS**—  
Hav. wh. 100 lbs 7.50a 9.00 St. Croix, 100 lbs 5.00a 7.00  
Do. brown 6.25a 7.00 Brazil, white, 7.00a 8.00  
Porto Rico, 5.00a 7.50 Do. brown,  
New Orleans, 4.50a 6.25 Lump, lb. c.

**COFFEE**—  
Havana, 7 a 8 Java, lb. 10 a 13  
P. Rico a Laguay. 7 1/2 a 8 Rio, 7 1/2 a 8  
St. Domingo, 6 a 6 1/2 Triage, 5 a 7

**SOAP**—  
Baltimore white, 12a 14 North'n, br'n & yel. 3 1/2 a 4 1/2  
" brown & yell'w 4 1/2 a 5 1/2

**CANDLES**—  
Mould, common, 9a 10 Spermin, 23a 24  
Do. choice brands, 10 1/2 Wax, 60a 65  
Dipped, 8a 9

**FEATHERS**—per lb. 22a 28  
**RAISINS**—Malaga bunch, box, 1 60a 1 65 per 11a 13.

#### DURHAM BULL AND BERKSHIRE BOAR.

**FOR SALE.**—A two years old Durham Bull of beautiful figure and fashionable blood, being out of a very high bred herd book cow and got by BEMENT's celebrated Bull *Isidora*. An animal of finer form or ten per cent cannot be found. He will be sold at the extremely low price of \$150.

Also, a two years old Berkshire Boar, a fine animal, selected from the piggery of C. N. Bement.—Price \$15.  
Apply at the office of the American Farmer. June 14

#### DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,  
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

#### FOR SALE.

A handsome thorough bred DURHAM BULL, about 6 or 7 months old, from very superior stock. Price \$65, deliverable in Baltimore.—Apply to SAM. SANDS.

#### D. O. PROUTY,

Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, No. 176 Market street, Philadelphia, above 5th, south side, has constantly for sale



on reasonable terms, an extensive assortment of Farming Implements, of the latest and most approved Patterns, among which are Prouty & Meers Patent Centre Draught Self-sharp-



ening Ploughs, Subsoil and Side Hill Ploughs, Cultivators—Corn Shellers—Hay and Straw Cutters—Grain Fans—Corn Planters—Harrows, Cheese Presses—Apple Powerers—Churns—Grain Cradles—Corn Crushers—Dist Scrap re—Hoes, Shovels Spades, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Affairs also Garden, Grass and Flour Seeds for sale at wholesale and retail, very low for cash by  
D. O. PROUTY.  
may 17 1m 176 Market st., Philadelphia.

#### LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6 1/2 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from  
ja 25 WM. M. DOWNING. 6m



#### PEACH AND PEAR TREES.



The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

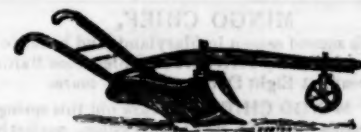
He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

#### TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage  
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.



#### BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Riding, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation).—No. 2, 45 lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10.—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11.—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents.

DENHEAD & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842



## WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

The subscribers respectfully inform the farmers of Maryland, that they are now manufacturing

Best twil'd Kersey, 3-4 wide, 33 1-3c. pr yd. 12 to 16 oz. clean wool is required  
Striped linsey for women, 1 1-4 do. 33 1-3 do. 8 to 10 do do do  
Untull'd kersey for men, 1 1-4 do. 23c. do. 12 oz. do do do  
Coarse Cloth, all wool, 3-4 do. 41c do. 1 1-4 lb. do do do  
Carpeting, a new and elegant style, 62 1-2c. do. 1 1-8 lb. do do do  
When the yarn is sent doubled and twisted, 44c.

Fine Cloth for gentlemen's wear, 3-4, 75c. 1lb.  
Blankets, all wool, 1 1-8 yd. wide, 37 1-2c. pr yd. 1 to 1 1-4 do do

Customers will send their wool to their agent in Baltimore, and write to us respecting it, care of Wells Chase, No 5 South Eutaw street, Baltimore. Refer to Messrs. Neal & Luckett, and Battee & Lowe, Baltimore; Co. Edw. Lloyd E S; Jas. Kent, esq. A. A. & Co. JAMES MITCHELL & CO.

je 14 3t

of the firm of Owings & Mitchell.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY &amp; IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw. \$300  
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, 125  
Post Morticing Auger, 15  
Bands, 10  
Horse Power of great strength, 200  
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 65  
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75  
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25  
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 150  
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cologne stones, 150  
Do. 3 ft. do. 175  
Belts for the same, 15  
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5  
Tobacco Press complete, portable, 85  
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off saw, 3500  
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100  
If made of iron, 3000  
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments 150  
Tenoning Machine 200  
Vertical Saw 125  
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 if

## MINGO CHIEF,

Will make his second season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at Eight Dollars for each mare.



MINGO CHIEF is 6 years old this spring, near 15 hands high, of a rich brown color, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the saddle.

Mingo Chief was got by an Indian horse well known at Montreal as "La Belle Poney", (grand sire of the famous trotting horse Bepo, and many other celebrated trotters and rackers;) that in his prime has racked his mile in 2-30, and altho' upwards of 20 years old, is still kept for mares in Canada.

The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training. Mingo Chief was selected during the summer of 1841, in the neighborhood of Montreal (by a gentleman experienced in these matters,) as being the best horse he could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of saddle horses. The celebrated Morgan breed of Vermont is said to be of the same cross.

Season commenced 1st April and ends 1st July.  
ap 26 E. WEEKS, Manager.

## MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment  
R. B. CHENOWETH,  
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 60 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

## HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the low machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

## CORN &amp; COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

OBED HUSSEY

## BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,  
Manufacturers of Bentley's Convolute Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leathers, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.  
de. 7

## LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.  
ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

## PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A. G. MOTT & CO. corner of Forest and Ennor sts., and corner of Wood st. and Bowly's wharf, manufacture and have for sale Agricultural Implements of various kinds—consisting in part of WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, MOWING SNEATHS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTING MACHINES, CORN & TOBACCO Cultivators with wrought and cast tires, or hoes; the castings of the N. York composition metal. The celebrated endless chain Horse power & Thresher, single and double shovel ploughs, Harrows of various kinds.—Also a variety of Ploughs among which, being the only agents in this State, is the renowned WILEY, the castings for which are from the North, and are the best and most durable in the country, one share wearing as long as two of the Baltimore make. At the great Ploughing Match, during the last annual meeting of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, the WILEY took the sweepstake, by acclamation, having for competitors, ploughs from the different Factories in this city, also from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, among which was the Messrs. Witherow & Pearce's Cycloidal Plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This Plough is so constructed that with it the farmer is his own smith. The double pointed shear is confined to the mould-board by a cap—the shear when one point wears dull, can be reversed by unscrewing the cap and throwing out the other.—The prices for the No. 3, a 7 inch seeding plough, \$4.50 No. 4, an 8 inch, \$5.25—No. 56, a 10 inch, \$8—No. 76, \$9—No. 81, 10. The following practical farmers residing in Baltimore Co. are a few of those who use the WILEY ploughs exclusively, and pronounce them the cheapest and best which they have ever used, viz:

Hon. J. T. H. Worthington,

John Johns,

Thos. T. Griffith,

Also a choice selection of FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, which are warranted fresh and genuine.

Elisha Johnson,

Richard Johns,

Edward Philpot, &c.

mh 29

## MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN &amp; MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25  
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40  
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75  
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150  
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12 to 20  
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35  
Mill, carry 1-g, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4  
Any other machines built to order.  
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.  
may 28

## FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring—and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams 20—for the Ewes, \$15.  
S. SANDS.

## HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepower and Thrashing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

## HEAPS OF MANURE,

Constructed according to the newly discovered method by Bar & Gouliart may be seen on the farms of Messrs W. Govane Howard, 1 mile above Govanestown, D. M. Perine, at Govanestown, Mr. Duval, 23 miles on the Washington road, David Carlisle, 11 miles on the Green Spring branch of the Susquehanna Rail Road, Wm. Orndorff, 14 mile to the right of Hookstown, Abner Linthicum, 5 miles on the Annapolis road, just across Sweetser's bridge, David Stuart, 4 1/2 miles on the Bel-air road. The materials used were straw, corn shucks, stalks, and cobs, oak leaves, and generally all dry vegetable litter which was to be found on the farms.

Most of the heaps were put up in the coldest weather that we had last winter, commencing to heat in from 24 to 48 hours, and in 25 to 30 days were reduced to an entire mass of manure.

The chemical ingredients cost about \$4 to the thousand cart loads of manure; the second heap of same size would cost only 50 cts.

Farmers living in the neighborhood of any of the heaps are respectfully invited to call and see them, and learn from the gentlemen owning them, the efficacy, the cheapness and the manifold advantages of this plan.

For further information, apply to JOHN GOULIART, CHARLES BAER, living in Madison st. between Garden and Eutaw. may 31 3t.

## HARVEST TOOLS, THRASHING MACHINES, &amp;c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No 60 Light st. Baltimore.

Offer for sale at reduced prices,

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Grain and Grass Scythes              | Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns |
| Grass Scythes with hangings complete | Scythe Stones, Rifles, Scythes Nibs and Rings        |
| Grain Cradles, wood braced           | Cradlers' Hammers                                    |
| do iron braced                       |  |
| Sickles, German and American         |  |

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses  
THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable  
Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Thrashers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Thrashers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.

Col. Boyle, do Dr. A. Tyson do

B. D. Hall, do Moses Potter do

Mr. Hopkins, do Jas Rittenhouse do

Wm. F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's Co.

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838.  
R. S. jr. & Co. may 31